By mutual agreement the *INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SCIENCE BULLETIN* will serve as the official publisher of the proceedings and some other materials of each of the following international organizations

The International Committee of Comparative Law
The International Committee for Documentation in the Social Sciences
The International Economic Association
The International Political Science Association
The International Sociological Association
The International Social Science Council
The World Association of Public Opinion Research (WAPOR)

RECENT ISSUES

Vol V No 4 Documents relating to the Middle East
Vol VI No 1 Second World Congress of Sociology Liège 1953
Vol VI No 2 Factors of Economic Progress
Vol VI No 3 Economic Motivations and Stimulations in Underdeveloped Countries
Vol VI No 4 Mathematics and the Social Sciences

PRICE AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES [A]

Single issue $1 00 6 300 f
Yearly subscription $3 50 21/ 1 000 f

Any of the distributors listed will be pleased to accept subscriptions rates in currency other than the above will be supplied on application to the distributor in the country concerned When notifying change of address please enclose last wrapper or envelope

Printed in France
SS 55 4A

INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SCIENCE BULLETIN

VOLUME VII — 1955

UNESCO

U N E S C O
INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SCIENCE BULLETIN
A QUARTERLY BULLETIN PUBLISHED BY UNESCO
VOL. VII NO I 1955

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I. SOCIAL FACTORS IN PERSONALITY

PART II ORGANIZATION IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES REVIEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

I ORGANIZATION IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

II REVIEWS OF DOCUMENTS PERIODICALS AND BOOKS

III NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

IV OPEN FORUM

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

D Bindra McGill University Montreal
S W Cook New York University
D Forde Director International African Institute London
H T Himmelweit London School of Economics
E Hohn University of Tubingen
J Israel University of Stockholm
H E O James University of London.
O Klineberg Unesco Secretariat Columbia University New York
D Lagache University of Paris
H S Langfeld *Secretary* General International Union of Scientific Psychology
R Lippitt Research Centre for Group Dynamics University of Michigan.
S Lysgaard Institute of Social Research Oslo
L Moulin Economic Studies Service of the Caisse Générale d Épargne et de Retraite Belgium
C Selltiz New York University
J Watson Research Centre for Group Dynamics University of Michigan.

ERRATUM

The Editor regrets that due to an unfortunate omission the name *of Miss B Kyle* [illegible] as not included in [illegible] of the International [illegible] meeting held from [illegible]
6 to 9 September 1954 at Geneva Palais des Nations

PART I

SOCIAL FACTORS IN PERSONALITY

INTRODUCTION

Otto Klineberg

The study of social factors in the determination of personality characteristics represents one of the most important research areas in social psychology
— I n blems it is both old and new going back
l speculation yet very much alive in
s old however the methods by which
ly recent development, and give
d

difficult r e u

Psycholo ists are agreed that personal ty is not a sue s but an organization an integration of all the characteristics of the individual When they attempt to explain the or gin and development of this ind vidual integration howeve they often tend to go to one of two extremes They look e ther to the biolog cal the inherited the constitutional or they find the answer n the social environment indiv dual experience the life history Research goes on actively in both d rect ons and from both frames of ref r nce with cons derable vitality on both s des Kretschmer s constitutional typology s cr t cized and a new one by Sheldon is offered to take its place Lombroso s st gmata of degenerat on are found nadequate to explain criminality but his theory is revived by Hooton if in some vhat modified f rm From the oppos te standpoint the e s pe haps even greater activity r nging from the descript on of the personal ty of a single individual to that of a vhole n tion from the normal to the abnormal the young to the old n th bas s of the social and cultural f ctors that are presumed to be operative

Here v e shall concern ourselves with the social and cultural factors but this does not me n that the attempt to find a const tutional bas s for personality s unimportant or that research n th s field should be disparaged Whether we deal w th the emphasis by many psychoanalysts on the effects of early childhood experience or v th the explanation of adolescent maladjustment n terms of role confl ct o with the rel tionship of att tudes to economic class we a e alw ys fac d with the phenomena of individual differences which cannot ad quately be understood in soc al terms alone There s still the x the unknown in the o gins of personal ty for which soc al factors cannot
on th existing theor es
on we cannot
itance and not
envi onment lone is respons ble

What this som thin is however has so far remained elusive Social f ctors with all their c mplexity a e relatively more accessible to research They are mo e easily demonstrated They also hold out greater hope for

control for manipulation for directed change of the type which is important to the psychotherapist or to the specialist in human relations Perhaps that is one reason for the increasing popularity of the social as contrasted with the biological approach

Actually the two are not always as distinct as they seem If more criminals are found among the biologically inferior part of the reason may be the manner in which such inferiority is treated by society if the athletic constitution is associated with a more assertive personality part of the explanation may be in the social value which attaches to such physical characteristics and so on The environment always acts upon a biological organism with its own set of characteristics Man is always biological and social at the same time he is bio social to use the term which Gardner Murphy places at the centre of his analysis of personality

Without therefore denying for a moment the importance of biological factors we turn now to a more detailed consideration of the approach to personality in social and cultural terms

THE PSYCHOLOGIST S CONTRIBUTION

The understanding of personality is a multi-disciplinary and inter-disciplinary undertaking We have already referred to the biological contribution which may be expected to increase as improved methods are developed for the study of human genetics As far as specifically social factors are concerned three major trends or contributions may perhaps be distinguished

In the first place sociological analysis presented in clear form the problem of the relation of the individual to his society Durkheim undoubtedly exaggerated when he said L individu n existe pas ce n est que la société qui existe At the same time the very extravagance of his position so actively combatted by Tarde and others focused attention on many of the hitherto neglected social influences on personality and paved the way for a consideration of the whole relationship Other sociologists pushed the analysis further G H Mead and Cooley in the United States Max Weber in Germany Hobhouse in the United Kingdom Pareto in Italy to mention only a few all stressed in one form or another though from very different theoretical positions the importance of understanding how social factors determined the development of the individual

Secondly the observational data brought back by anthropologists as a result of their field work in many different cultures indicated the extent to which the psychological characteristics of individuals and groups of individuals were affected by the social environment In the earliest writings of the anthropologists problems of personality played no very large part but gradually there developed an active interest in the interrelationships between culture and personality One of the first to stress these and to urge the introduction of a psychological viewpoint into ethnological research was Edward Sapir who in turn influenced H S Sullivan in the direction of looking at psychiatric problems from the cultural point of view The descriptions of cultures in psychological terms by Benedict the demonstration by Margaret Mead of the manner in which biological phenomena such as adolescence and sex differences are culturally influenced Malinowski s indication of the extent to which psychoanalytic concepts such as the Oedipus

complex m ght vary with the accepted patterns of family relation hips Kluckhohn s analysis of the relat on between Navajo childhood and adult personality—all m y be taken as representatives of a large numb r of investiga t ~ h l nes Such contributions by anthropolo ists undoubtedly ociolo ically and culturally i

interpretation

Psycholo ists were greatly influenced by these ue t p ne ghbouring soc al sc ences The realization grew that observations made in e and under one set of conditions required the corrective of f ld of study which, however had d its own specific techniques the frequently impressionistic data u ed by some a e r conclusions The specifically psycholo ical contribut on s represented by the emphasis on methods and techniques wh ch as far as possible should be empirical verifiable and quantitative This go l could not always be attained but it was the d rection which psycholog sts followed wh never the data and the problem perm tted In the same connexion psycholo ists were wary of *generalizations* which were so often made on the basis of the observation of a small number of h ed to obtain the kind of evidence that would h h

l

to be made with varyin success to s well as object ve

To sum up t m y not be too great an over s mpl fication to state that in h f on of personality three major con blem the methodo- operation across the l nes of the separate d ciplines tendency towards the development of a combined approach to s gnificant problems

We turn now to a brief presentation of some of the aspects to which psychologists have particularly directed the r attention However these problems a by no means the p operty of any one discipline and the work of the psych lo ists has frequently been stimulated by the contributions of others

DIRECTIONS IN PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH

should therefo e be regarded as tentat ve w th no claim to be e ther complete

In the first place personality can be studied from the point of view of the social influences which enter into the life of the individual at various ages or at different stages of development Largely under the influence of psychoanalysis great stress has been laid on the very earliest period and the inter personal relations between the infant and the family have been emphasized in a number of significant investigations Ribble and L B Murphy have collected relevant data which show in a number of controlled observations [illegible]

[illegible]

Organization on the present state of our knowledge in this important field Within the framework of international comparisons a forthcoming publication by the World Federation for Mental Health[1] based on a seminar supported by the World Health Organization Unesco and other organizations reports the results of the comparisons of the early life histories of infants in the United Kingdom France and the United States

In addition to the modifications throughout life due to the process of maturation (Piaget) there are those which are related to a change in the nature of the society to which the individual belongs One of the most active research areas is concerned with the extent to which later personality can be predicted from early childhood experience Many psychoanalysts appear convinced that such early experiences within the constellation of the family are definitive that the child is father of the man in an almost literal sense On the other hand there has been increasing emphasis on the part played by the child s peer group i e the group made up of children of the same age frequently the source of standards of conduct which may diverge sharply from those learned at home This may be particularly marked at th time of adolescence when the youth culture becomes most prominent in its effect on the behaviour and attitudes of individuals (The work of Blos Whyte and T Parsons may be cited in this connexion) It is possible that the conflict between youth culture and family culture may be at the basis of many of the problems of adolescent adjustment since the consequent uncertainty as to his role may be the real source of the adolescent s difficulties (Newcomb) This whole question of peer cultures is one of the most promising areas for further research particularly if comparable studies could be carried out in different countries It seems certain that such cultures will vary not only in their nature but also in the degree of influence which they exert upon children in different communities

At the other end of the developmental scale the work on the problems and the characteristics of the aged is progressing actively In this whole area of gerontology there emerges clearly the importance of society s reaction to the aged in addition to the anatomical and physiological changes which have occurred (Lawton) No one can deny the changes due to the ageing process itself but there is increasing evidence of the extent to which the psychology of the aged will vary according to the economic opportunities which remain available the degree of social acceptance the availability of leisure time activities the feeling of being needed and so forth

A second major approach which in some cases overlaps the first is

Mental Health nd I / nt Dev lopment Kenn th Soddy edit vol mes t be published in the lat summer by Routledg and K gan P ul Ltd. (Lond) d B si Books (U.S A.)

represented by the vast number of investigations directed to understanding the effect on the individual of the group to which he belongs Whether the group is as large as a race or a nation or as small as a committee or a gang the phenomenon of group membership is clearly important As far as race is concerned there has been a marked shift away from the former emphasis on the direct effects of racial origin on inherited mentality to the consideration of the consequences of discrimination or minority status on the personality of members of such minority groups In the United States the demonstration in a series of investigations by the Clarks and others of the harmful effects of discrimination and enforced segregation on the personality development of Negro children played a definite part in influencing the recent Supreme Court decision to the effect that such segregation in the schools is unconstitutional

The study of national characteristics has developed actively in recent years Here the specific psychological emphasis on the development of objective [illegible] d on the importance of individual variations is especially apparent [illegible]

as motion pictures (by Wolfenstein [illegible]) [illegible] (by McGranahan and Wayne) personal interviews of Germans and Russians (by Dicks) the use of attitude surveys in Japan by Stoetzel and in India by Murphy the introduction of psychological techniques into community studies in France (by Bernot and Blancard) and in Mexico (by Lewis) etc In many of these investigations and in those to be cited below the emphasis is on [illegible]

One of the most obvious ways in which nations may be subdivided is into social and economic classes and research has been directed to the manner in which class membership may affect individual personality and attitudes Davis and Havighurst have shown how the early training of children in habits of eating cleanliness aggressiveness etc vary according to class to such an extent that one may speak of different cultures in this respect Although this position may represent an exaggeration since the methods of [illegible] and [illegible] hown [illegible] ut he has demonstrated also the significance of *subjective* class membership a teacher who thinks of himself as middle class is likely to be more conservative in his attitudes than his colleague who regards himself as a member of the working class

Although it is true that most people follow the rules and regulations or accept the ideas of the group to which they belong in some instances they may pattern their behaviour more closely on that of another group—their reference group This group may coincide with their membership group but not necessarily it may be a group to which they would like to belong or one which they use as a standard of comparison This concept has been found useful in explaining an individual's judgment of his own status (Hyman) or capacity (Merton and Kitt)

With regard to the behaviour of the individual in small groups and the changes which may be effected in him when the group is altered the research which goes under the name of group dynamics has received particular

emphasis Originated by the late Kurt Lewin this trend is directed toward the discovery of laws of group behaviour but in the process attention has been paid to the process of decision making in small conferences to conditions affecting group productivity to the interaction among various members of the group to the function and the effect of the leader etc (See Cartwright and Zander) Special emphasis has been placed on the changes which may occur in the behaviour and attitudes of the individual as the result of such social influences Another important trend is represented by sociometry which stresses the significance of choice in human relations In some instances personality changes may be effected by removing an individual from a group in which he is an isolate (i e not chosen as a companion by anyone else) to one in which he is chosen by others This technique which was originated by Moreno has been utilized by Jennings in a study of leadership and has been applied in many countries

In the attempt to understand how it is that the group affects the individual much attention has recently been paid to the concept of *role* which consists *essentially of what the group expects of us* Reference has already been made to this concept in connexion with the problems of adolescence and it enters into the understanding of behaviour as associated with age class and other groupings which have been mentioned There are also roles which are attached to particular professions (the teacher the doctor the minister) to the sexes to certain deviant groups (as in Sutherland s study of the professional thief) to specific interpersonal relations (for example the patient toward his psychoanalyst) etc Thi concept of behaviour as determined by expectations which constitute roles is a helpful and significant one it also aids in under standing the maladjustments which may develop when roles are in conflict or when the individual finds the requirements of his role too difficult or too unpleasant to fill

This leads us directly to a third important trend in research on social influences in personality formation namely the study of the deviant the mentaly ill the criminal Here the conflict between a biological and a social orientation is particularly striking As far as mental illness is concerned the present writer would prefer not to take sides the evidence for example that there is a hereditary factor in schizophrenia (Kallmann) cannot lightly be disregarded As far as social influences are concerned however there are indications that the very concepts of normality and abnormality are in part socially and culturally determined that what is regarded as normal in one culture may be abnormal in another (Benedict) There is evidence too that the amount of maladjustment may increase under a new system of economic production (Kardiner) or when living conditions are bad (Faris and Dunham) In addition there appear to be patterns or fashions in abnormality so that when a man goes mad he does so (within certain limits) according to the customs of his culture

With regard to delinquency and crime the weight of evidence at the present time is in favour of social rather than biological causation There are fashions in crime also and variations in time and place in the kinds of behaviour which are considered criminal This in itself makes it difficult to consider crime as having primarily a biological basis although one may not rule out entirely the possibility that certain kinds of personality and therefore certain kinds of heredity may show a greater tendency toward certain varieties of behaviour including some which society regards as criminal

In any case the mater al on de an association between such be t cannot however be regard
has grown that no one factor is alone responsible Bowlby in the U K and the Gluecks in the U S have stressed the interpenetration of social and personal influences The study by the latter has introduced the important dimension of *p ediction* and has suggested certain indices which may help to determine in advance which boys are likely te become delinquent lat

Under the heading of social phenomenon of p ejudice in the of certain ethnic groups Prejuc to only one namely ts In the impo ta description s g mo e likely to menacing and u
is continuing on the interrelationship among these characteristics as well as on their causation On the other hand a study of boys groups by Sherif and Sherif appears to demonstrate that prejudice and host lity can be produced in a group of normal boys by a certain kind of manipulat on of their social environment

This observat on may serve to introduce the fourth and last of the trends which we shall distinguish, namely research on techniques for inducing changes n personal ty and attitudes Although the problem of change was touched upon previously for example in connexion with group dynamics and sociometry it requires some additional comment. The early investigations by Jacks and Page showed ho young children who were over submissive and timid could be made mo e assertive and self-confident by giving them training in skills not possess d by others Induced personality change sometimes superfic al sometimes deep is of course the goal of much of the work of the psychoanalysts and others engaged in psychotherapy Psychologists have long been concern d w th this p oblem

One aspect wh ch has aroused particular attention s the quest on of how to change attitudes This ncludes the whole field of propaganda the study of the p ocess of communication the effect of new exper ences The area is one of the most active n contemporary soc al science as examples may be mentioned the studies of the effect of nformation and of personal contact in chang ng the att tudes towa d othe groups In connexion with international relations as least at the nterpersonal level these studies have great practical as well as theo etical s gnificance

Th four res arch trends which have been described are by no means exhaustiv nor should they be regarded as more than one possible way of o ganiz ng the relevant material We may express the hope ho ever that they give some idea of what s happening in this active field They represent some of the ways in which psychologists are approach ng the problem of personal ty in its social etting They are not however the exclusive domain of psychologists even n the stud es c ted in this review the e appear the names of many who a e more directly associated with the ne ghbouring discipl nes of soc ology anthropology psychiatry etc Personality and-culture is an interdisc pl nary area which psycholog sts share with others Here as in so many othe instances it seems wiser to orient the discussion not in terms of discipl n s but of problems

The papers which follow were all presented at the International Congress of Psychology held in June 1954 in Montreal under the auspices of the International Union of Scientific Psychology They treat of many of the problems which have been touched upon above Himmelweit discusses socio-economic differences as well as the problem of national characteristics Israel treats of personality change and social disturbance on the basis of a community study in Sweden Hohn applies sociometric techniques to the analysis of the situation of refugee children in Germany Lagache describes the interpersonal phenomenon of identification from the standpoint of psycho analysis Lysgaard James Cook and Selltiz and Lippitt and Watson deal with various aspects of attitude change in relation to personal contact These papers were presented in symposia organized by Nevitt Sanford and M Brewster Smith Together they represent a sampling of contemporary research on social influences in the determination of personality and attitudes It is difficult to say whether the sample is representative but there can be no doubt that it testifies to the international interest which has been aroused by this important area of research

I METHODS AND RESULTS

A SOCIAL VARIABLES IN PERSONALITY DETERMINATION

Per onal ty dev l p and has ts bei g within social field Altho gh this seems ob-ious today it was not pparent twenty or twenty-fi y ar g Sinc the early 1930 s studies f the i fluence f ocial facto ha onst tuted ma ked t end in ar h Amer Its beginnin as t has emed to many holar was u th P fes or Sapi em nars t Yale on The Impact f C ltur Per nal ty Today w ha arri d t po t where t is d fficult to sy onc ual terms wher cultur leaves ff and personal ty b gins or vic ver a.

This temporary period s ems to tand c t ast with the period f the gr at pioneers perso- nal ty theory though ther is f our m overlapp g f t o two F eud was not the only gr at theorist t b accus d f gle t g the oci l O m ght ay ho ever that f the older work in p nal ty did nde d negl t the ocial b lance has by ow b en tored

This b lanc is p esented in the p per printed her fter ther ar th r arch paper on b ad cial p tterns—c mmun ty organiz atio group tructur socio-e onomic las B t for the author f the p per per nal ty is methi g that ally exist h is concerned with how the ocial factor d ther u k er ating o mod fyi g per onal ty tructur One p per is concerned almo t lusi ly u th ne typ f proc by which products f oci l for s b me e tablished u th the per nal ty

PERSONALITY CHANGE IN A SOCIALLY DISTURBED RURAL COMMUNITY

JOACHIM ISRAEL

In a study concerning attitudes of Swedish pa ents towards upbringing[1] we found that pa ents and in part cula fathers belonging to the working class had authorita an attitudes toward their children s upbring ng to a greater degree than m ddle-class parents A possible explanation would be that there exists in many ndustrial enterprises an authoritarian organizational structure a long na row h era chy as t has been called[2] The worker being in the lo st p sition n such a h archy and exposed to social pressures f om above will in th l ng run a qui e ce ta n values e g a value which may be exp essed in the op nion that all nterpersonal relations are power relations defined in terms of d minance and submiss on The more he has accepted such values the mo e he w ll tend to transfer them to other situat ons Therefore they may gu de h s b haviou at h me n his family and in particular his conduct towa d h s child en and his att tudes toward their upb inging

The explanat on off red makes it interest ng to investigate the impact of social oles social p essures and values on the personality structu e of the

[1] G jor nd nd J Isra l Th Authoritaria Ideology f Upbr gi g Uppsala, 95 (mimeogr hed)

[2] W Wh S all Gro ps d Lar Organizations in Soci P hology at the C ssroad ed. by J H. R hrer and M. herif Harper and Brothers N Y

individual We will start with some theoretical considerations and proceed to an application of th simple conceptual scheme to be outlined, to the p rsonality structure of the inhabitants of a small village in the northern part of Sweden

The ol ... refe ... expe ... members of his group [2] or the behaviour a sociated with a certain status [3]

We want to take a somewhat different position by introducing a distinction between the social role of an individual and his behaviour in a certain situa tion [4] As an intervening variable we will introduce the concept value

In a recent analysis of the norm and role concepts by Rommetveit,[5] he defines a social norm as a pressure existing b tween a norm sender (A) and a norm receiver's (E s) behaviour in a category of recurrent situations (S) (p ,1) These pressures manifest themselves through the norm sender s expectations wishes satisfactions or sanctions with regard to the norm receiver s behaviour and or the norm receiver s perception of these expectations wishes etc Rommetveit s definition of role which we will borrow is built on this norm pressure definition and reads

A social role is a system of social norms directed toward one and the same individual as a member of a group or representative of a psychologically distinguishable category of individuals (p 84)

Since the perception of a sent social norm by the norm receiver may diverge from the actually sent social norm Rommetveit makes a distinction between prescribed roles as a system of sent norms and subjective roles as a system of perceived norms By adopting such a definition we can assume that a person s behaviour in a certain situation is a function of his subjective role(s) i e the perception of the pressures directed toward him

The distinction b tween role and actual behaviour makes it possible to group a variety of b haviour sequences under the same role We can assume that a social norm does not define a certain mode of behaviour but determines instead a range of permissible behaviour [1] The number of different modes of behaviour all of which can be identified as emanating from the same role therefore depends on the width of the range of permissible behaviour allowed by the norms constituting a role

Therefore the number of roles which can be ascribed to an individual can be reduced If role is defined in terms of certain behaviour-sequences a male individual may be ascribed different roles in his family e g the role of a father a husband etc By our definition he has only one role as a member of his family group but this role comprises several norms which allow different modes of behaviour e g in his relations to his wife and his children His prescribed role as a member of his family group may be made up by the norms sent by his wife his children his parents in law friends etc Also if an

---

1 L. Cott l J 'Th Analysi f Sit ti nal Fi lds in Soci l P y h l gy' *Am Soc Rev* 94 7 p 370-87 S S S g t Co cepti f Roles d Eg I *Social P y hology at th C sroad* ed. by J H. Rohrer d M Sh if H pe d Broth rs N Y 95

3 W C t R l playi g vs. R l ki g A Appe l for Clarificat *Am. Soc Rev* 95 6 p 80-7 R. Li t Co cept f R l d St i *R ad g Soc al P y h logy* ed. by T M. N comb and I L. H tl y H y H lt l Co. N Y 9 7

4 A l il di tl tl l m l by T M N comb (*Social P y h logy* Dryd Pr N w York 95) be ee roles d rol beh l r' (p 33)

5 R R mm t it *Social Norm nd R le* Ak d mi k F l g Oslo 955

individual is exposed to incompatible pressures e g a worker exposed to different pressures from his foreman and his fellow workers we could still say that he has one role compr sing incompatible or contradictory norms It seems to us that the existence of such incompatible norms creates disturbances in the individ l h

be of little help for the description and explana role one wants to use the concept as such an individual The concent n –
th
a.
ro
v

pre et or refute certain individual learned through social pressures to in recurrent s tuations classes of events (behaviour-sequences goals etc.)

By int oducing such an intervening construct we can link the role concept to ndividual motivation and may be able to explain why people want to act as they have to act [3]

The use of a conceptual scheme including prescr bed and subjective roles and values has the advantage of overcom ng the common distinction between ocial and personal roles or cultural and unique roles [4] Such a dichotom zat on aims at the explanation of behaviour deviating f om the expected behaviour in terms of idiosyncratic tendencies in the individual When such a dichotomization is refuted the assumption is often made that a role is jointly determined by personality factors and group-expectations these two being the nd points of a continuum along which all roles can be ordered By introducing the value-concept we can argue that an individual who does not behave n acco dance with the expectat ons of the given situation may not have internaliz d this specific role and therefore other values may be operating in this particular s tuat on In other words if an individual does not accept the prescribed role relevant in a certain situat on what then appears to be a un que or a personal role could be internalized norms h ch are not elevant in the spec fic s tuat on but which have been transferred f om another s tuat on We may think that certain roles are more dominating than others and that dom nating oles may p event or render difficult the internalization of othe pe haps mo e adequate roles 'Personality' in this case can be defined at least in part in terms of systems of values or internalized roles which could be arranged h e archically in accordance to the numbe of situations which they ontrol or the degree to wh ch they influence other roles We may

Sargen tries link h ro e-conce to persi ten tenden es in th individual. H says R les d pend upon th bili th h man or ani m to take and main al mental se (op t. p. 360) And N wcomb has introd ced th conce 'role- de' ("R l Con p In Social P ych l gy" P per deli ered th American Psychological Association mee ng Sept. 9 8) Segersted peaks bo t dispositions (Social Cont of as Sociolo ical Concep A. B. L ndequi k Bokhand ln, Uppsala 8).

E. romm Psychoan yti Ch rol gy and ts A lication th U d rstanding f Culture In Cultur nd Personal ed. b S. S. Sarg and M. W Smith, Viking Fund (p 8 5)

3 Sargen p.

L. Co trel J Th Ad us men th I dividual his Ag and Se Roles Am. Soc Rev 9 7 P 6 7-20.

5 Romme vei op t.

6 Of course such t could lso be plained as d to discr p be een th prescribed role and th bject role as fun tion f percep l distortio f sen rms b th orm recei er

individual We will start with some theoretical considerations and proceed to an application of the simple conceptual scheme to be outlined to the personality structure of the inhabitants of a small village in the northern part of Sweden

The role concept as commonly used both in social psychology and sociology refers to behaviour sequences e g response patterns [1] or behaviour patterns expected of an individual by the members of his group [2] or the behaviour associated with a certain status [3]

We want to take a somewhat different position by introducing a distinction between the social role of an individual and his b haviour in a certain situa tion [4] As an intervening variable we will introduce the concept value

In a recent analysis of the norm and role concepts by Rommetveit [5] he defines a social norm as a pressure existing between a norm sender (A) and a norm receiver s (E s) behaviour in a category of recurrent situations (S) (p 51) These pressures manifest themselves through the norm sender s expectations wishes satisfactions or sanctions with regard to the norm receiver s behaviour and or the norm receiver s perception of these expectations wishes etc Rommetveit s definition of role which we will borrow is built on this norm pressure definition and reads

A social role is a system of social norms directed toward one and the same individual as a member of a group or representative of a psychologically distinguishable category of individuals (p 84)

Since the perception of a sent social norm by the norm receiver may diverge from the actually sent social norm Rommetveit makes a distinction between prescribed roles as a system of sent norms and subjective roles as a system of perceived norms By adopting such a definition we can assume that a person s behaviour in a certain situation is a function of his subjective role(s) i e the perception of the pressures directed toward him

The distinction b tween role and actual behaviour makes it possible to group a variety of behaviour sequences under the same role We can assume that a social norm does not define a certain mode of behaviour but determines instead a range of permissible behaviour The number of different modes of behaviour all of which can be identified as emanating from the same role therefore depends on the width of the range of permissible behaviour allowed by the norms constituting a role

Therefore the number of roles which can be ascribed to an individual can be reduced *If role is defined in terms of certain behaviour sequences* a male individual may be ascribed different roles in his family e g the role of a father a husband etc By our definition he has only one role as a member of his family group but this role comprises several norms which allow different modes of behaviour e g in his relations to his wife and his children His prescribed role as a member of his family group may be made up by the norms sent by his wife his children his parents in law friends etc Also if an

---

370-87
H. Rohrer

p. 80-7
wcomb and

E L Hartl y H nry H lt d Co. N Y 947

4 A imilar di ti m d by T M N wcomb (*Social Psych logy* Dryd Pres N w Y k 95) bet een roles d rol beh vi r' (p 33)

5 R R mm tve t *Social Norm nd R l* Akad misk F lag Osl 953.

dissolved and the population split up into belligerent cliques preventing all co-op rative action

How d d the personality of the Forestvillers affect the process of social dis ntegrat on and how did this process in turn affect th

Our main hypothesis is th t th roles a
Whe
As a
social

to the ne s tuat on e inappropriate and e maintenance of the Whereas in many cases people come into prevented an adjustment thei social environment due to dev at on from generally accepted norms conflict with this case strict adh rence to roles which ere no longer appropriate in changed soc al structu e may be assumed to have deepened th in a of the community In the pre ndust self support n group of their which

industri tion process structure Forestville represented u as authoritarian but relations between adults and child en as a power relation clearly defined in The ch ldren ere brought up to perceive social terms of dominance and submission This is revealed in intervie s with pa nts n Forestville both about thei own upbringing and the upbringing they administered to their child en For example many emphasized that they themselves al ays had to obey their parents and that such demands were right They conceived it as important that their own children should submit to the will of the parents Many of them thought that children should show respect for all grown ups and that one should not discuss matters with children Rather the pa nts had to make the decisions and the children to obey This upbringin led also to values wh ch restricted the exp ess on of emotions and in part cular aggressions In the intervie s people declared that one should not fondle child en too much one should prevent children from expressin an er especially toward the r parents Temper tantrums and a ressive behaviour should be met with corporal punishment They related examples of similar treatment f om their own childhood For example a man sa d I should say that I got the taste of the b rch every once in a while for the least offence and a good wh pping too Most defended the treatment they had rece ved from their pa ents Furthermo e the upbringing created taboos n pa t cular with r gard to sexual activities The general impression is that the social norms allowed only a rather narrow range of permissible behaviour tating unamb guously what could be perceived as right and wrong thus creat ng what has been called an intolerance of amb guity' 1

The values guid n the social relations between adults and children seemed to a large degree to have b en transferred to the social relat ons between adults It seemed to be rather common that people perce ved the r inter personal elations in terms of dominance and submiss on We can say that the values acquired in childhood had a dominant pos tion in the ind vidual s value hierarchy As reasons for this dominance and the transfe ence to other social elat ons we may state t o assumptions 1 Values acquired in early

T W Adorn E. Frenkel Brunswik D J Levinson, R. N Sanford, *The Authoritarian Personal* Harper and Brothers N Y

assume that specific values from one internalized role may become an integrated part of another internalized role In this sense we can speak of overlapping internalized roles

Still another consequence of such an approach may be demonstrated by a short discussion of the use of direct and projective methods to reveal individual motivation It is sometimes assumed that by the use of projective tests deeper levels of the personality can be revealed or a picture of the real personality of an individual can be given which direct methods cannot give Now let us assume that we have obtained different results about a subject s motivation by the use of a questionnaire and by a projective test The explanation would be that the answers given on the questionnaire may be influenced by the subject s perception of factual or fictitious pressures directed toward him in that specific test situation The verbal behaviour in this case refers to some extent to a specific subjective role The results of the projective test may be explained in the following way Experimental studies of functional factors[1] have demonstrated that selective tendencies in the individual—and I want to point out that we have defined values as selective tendencies—may influence and organize the perceptual field of the individual Therefore we would assume that the reactions on the projective test may refer to internalized roles or values All we could conclude from the results of the two tests is that in both cases different roles have influenced the subject s verbal behaviour In the first test it may have been a subjective role in the second an internalized role Since all roles may influence our subject s motivation the direction in which he will be motivated in a given situation may not necessarily be predicted with greater confidence from the results of a projective test than from the answers on a questionnaire The direction of his motivation in a given situation may depend almost entirely on the perception of social norms directed towards him and/or the values actualized in that specific situation

We will now proceed to an application of our conceptual scheme of roles values and behaviour sequences to the personality of the inhabitants of a small rural community in northern Sweden called Forestville This community had been investigated by Rundblad a Swedish sociologist [3] In addition all parents with children of school age were interviewed by psychologists about their attitudes toward upbringing [4] and the present writer undertook a short analysis of their personality structure [5]

Forestville had about 200 inhabitants when the investigation was conducted During a period of ten years preceding the date of the study the population had declined by about 30 per cent mostly owing to migration consequence of the process of industrialization occurring in Sweden The migration of so many individuals created severe disturbances in the social structure of the village The school and the store were closed most of the existing organizations

---

J S. Brun d C. Goodm V l and N ed Organizing F tors P rception *J Abnorm. Soc. Psy h* 947 4 p 33 44 L. Postman J S Brun and E. M Ginni P rso l V l S lec F t rs in P rc pt *J Abno m Soc. P y h.* 948 43. J M. V d rplas d R. R. Bl k Selecti S l i lon l A d t ry P rcepti in *Perception nd Per onality* Ed. J S. Bru d D Kre ch. Duk Universi y Press, Durh m N C. 949

If m ch persi tent tendencies wh pe k g bout deepe l vels f th personali y we ca ccept t b t wh ch an p essi is equated to re l tru perso ali y w h t rejec it.

3 B R dbl d *F estville Study f R al Social Cha g* Uppsala 95 (mimeo) I m ind bted M R d blad wh ki dly p t th m ten l t my disposal. Th t dy w carried t part f gre projec init ted by U esco which also ga gr t t m k th t dy pos ble.

4 Bj klund t L p cit

5 J Israel *Per asity nd pbr g g* *Social System out / Balanc* (manuscript 95)

of defence against these feelings e g distrust in others suspiciousness

luence of the social change
be pointed out that such
e have no other knowledge
ie stories told by the people
ge in personalities we should
separated by
the degree to
was made was
the migration
process started In other words we do not know whether there has been a selective migration nor whether the personality-characteristics we have found are the result of the social change

With these reservations in mind we can summarize If we assume that values are central concepts in the definition of personality we can say that

being a constitutive part of the personality has prevented a smooth adjustment to the new conditions We would also point to another factor the old roles
between
cause the
on In a
state of transition new prescribed roles are assumed to be vague and ambiguous in part because the norm senders themselves are exposed to new conditions and further because it may not always be evident who is acting as a norm sender That may easily lead to a great discrepancy between prescribed and subjective roles Such a discrepancy may not only create insecurity but one may suspect that under certain conditions it may be punitive especially if the gap between prescribed and subjective roles becomes too wide Therefore not only clinging to old inappropriate roles but also behaving in accordance with the requirements of new roles not adequately known may result in a state of insecurity In addition the process of acquiring new roles seems to be influenced by the size of the discrepancy between old and new roles The greater this discrepancy the more will new roles be perceived as threatening and therefore the tendency to stick to old values may increase

We may now be able to return to the hypothesis concerning workers

Th resul are interesting because th ndency m from Forest ill and th di sati f ti wi h th social conditions wa gr ter among nmarried peo l than among married couples. On the her h nd th tendencies were more ccentu ed in th young th in lder peopl (B Rundblad, *For ville S udy* / *Rural Social Cha* Uppsala 5 [mimeo].)
G Boalt, *Standscir ulation och vandri g* (Social mobili y and migrati) D ens Nyhe er 8 April 95

life may be more persistent than those acquired later 2 In the agrarian community group membership was limited to a few groups among which the family should be considered the most important Membership in a few groups means a limited number of rol ed
and of the values acquired in thi
were not only few but also clearl
existing in Forestville before the change in the social structure set definite limits for the individual s behaviour and surrounded him with rigid taboos But on the other hand acceptance of these roles facilitated individual need satisfaction Restrictions were thus at least to a certain extent compensated by gratifications The values created by means of upbringing values which we have defined as authoritarian offered a certain degree of security since they gave the individual the opportunity to find his place in the social system Furthermore the number of goals available for need satisfaction were limited since the community was rather isolated in its contact with the surrounding world but the limited number of goals which existed were more easily attainable ones It was therefore less likely that the aspirations of individuals were frustrated to the same degree as in Forestville of today (There may have existed other sources of frustration not discussed in this context)

It may b necessary to insert a comment here on our usage of the concept authoritarian values The existence of authoritarian values in guiding inter personal relations did not exclude the possibility of democratic institutions in the community such as the village or parish assembly in which the heads of the families i e those who had the top place in the hierarchically ordered family group met and decided about matters of common interest The authoritarian values then are considered to grow out of the social structure of the stable and static hierarchically ordered agrarian community and the social norms existing in such a society[1] The behaviour to which these values gave rise was appropriate in the sense that it maintained the proper functioning of the existing social system The process of industrialization ended the isolation of Forestville New communications with the surrounding world were established and new goals were introduced by the new social conditions The media of mass communication supplied the Forestvillers with knowledge about the discrepancy in standards of living between their own community and the cities As a consequence the migration from Forestville started Those who left first were the younger women The stable social structure of Forestville began to break down

Those who stayed in Forestville faced a conflicting situation adjustment to the new conditions seemed to be necessary The old values which they had acquired had created rigid behaviour patterns with fixed limitations This rigidity complicated or prevented adjustment to the new social conditions because such an adjustment presupposed a certain flexibility of behaviour which their values did not allow But clinging to the old values no longer
to the same degree as before This resulted
curity and anxiety The Rohrschach tests
nounced feelings of anxiety and mechanism

W w t t mph iz th interd pend ce f parent-child rel t ons d th soci l tructure.
Only th p re t f hildren f hool g wh were i terviewed bout th ir ttit des tow rd pbringing were tested with R hrsch ch d T A.T

of defence against these feelings e g distrust in others suspiciousness tendencies to isolate oneself etc [1]

Before we summarize our conclusions about the influence of the social change on the personalities of the Forestvillers it should be pointed out that such conclusions must always remain hypothetical We have no other knowledge about the conditions in Forestville than the stories told by the people themselves To measure effectively the change in personalities we should l hl to make observations at two different periods separated by v knowledge about the degree to was ition en a have

With these rese that values are central concepts in the definition of perso / that changes in the social structure of the community the h have remained the values adjustment to the new conditions the old roles of the Forestvillers were clearly defined i e an eventual discrepancy between the prescribed roles and the subjective roles would be small b cause the unamb guous prescribed roles would restr ct perceptual distortion In a state of trans tion new prescribed roles are assumed to be vague and amb guous n part because the norm s nders themselves are exposed to new cond t ns and further because it may not always be ev dent who is acting as a norm sender That may easily lead to a great discrepancy between prescribed and subjective roles Such a discrepancy may not only create insecurity but one may suspect that under certain condit ons it may be punit ve especially if the gap between prescribed and subjective roles becomes too wide Therefore not only clinging to old inappropriate roles but also behaving n accordance w th the requirements of new roles not adequately known may result in a state of insecurity In addit on the process of acquiring new roles seems to be influenced by the s ze of the discrepancy between old and new roles The greater this discrepancy the more will new r les b perce ed as threaten ng and therefore the tendency to stick to old values may increase

We may now be able to return to the hypothesis concerning workers ttitudes toward upbringing with which we started and try to reformulate t Stud es nd cate that the majority of people m grating to c ties will belong th w king class Therefore we can argue that the wo kers displaying d to the itarian inforces their old values and decreases the discrepancy between o u a u new roles

---

[1] mov wa from Fores vill nd th dissa f io wi h

In their attitudes toward upbringing then both old values which may have been acquired early and the values created at their working place are reflected

SOCIOMETRIC STUDIES ON THE ADJUSTMENT PROCESS OF DISPLACED PERSONS

ELFRIEDE HOHN

Among th social variables influencing personality determination the impact of the social role and group rank is perhaps the most complicated What is the significance of a central or a random position in the group in terms of personality changes? How are such changes brought about? May we say perhaps that it is by the core of personality itself that the social status in the group is determined?

The b st empiric material for an investigation of these problems is provided whenever a stranger enters a group from which he differs vitally The post war migration of millions of people from the eastern areas of Europe to Western Germany still represents an enormous experiment in itself and creates countless test situations of outstanding significance The possibilities for observation

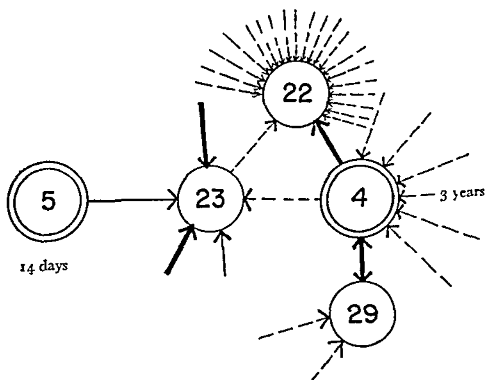


FIG 1

were part cularly favourable in south western Germany a
od d with refugees than the other
h g that
ib-
ich
ect
lished group of res u
nt ally as to social-economic stat
f Western Germany the refugees form
t
ation

ocesses
ren as
enter
h h had passed
had to l

backgr
h d been observed throu h mo
We repeated these sociograms at

invest gated and to trac
to secure the co-operation of teachers and parents the scho al y pe
was measured handwrit ng and drawings were evaluated projective
techn ques (T A T tree test Rohrschach test or Zulliger s Z-test Story comple
d an interrogation of the child was added
ht upon the

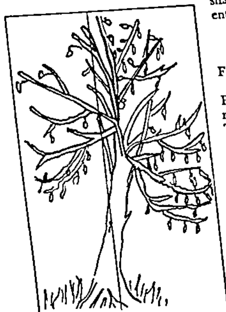


Fig 2

shadowed for the time being They don t
enter the p cture at all Whatever his
he th stran

Fig 1 presents a typ cal instance
It shows a refugee ch ld from East Prussia (number 5) who has been a member of the class for a fortn ght The child s neither chosen nor rejected t s simply ignored There has been no ranking n the group so far (Mark the difference compared to number 4
member

mechanisms and tr es to get in con tact only with those most definitely outs de the group Thus it b longs from now on to the group of the r jected)

But let us return to the s tuation of the newcomer the girl s solation begins

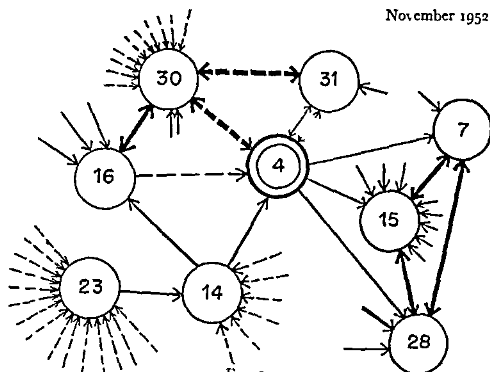


Fig 3

February 1953

Fig 4.

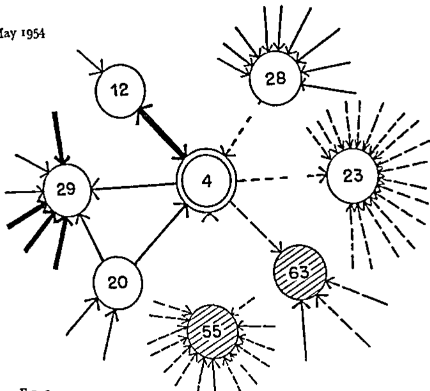


Fig 5

to influence the self-developmental processes in a typ cal way She becomes insecur and shy and tr es everything to be accepted by the group Most anxiously she accepts the social code of the group as well as its hierarchy—
h h newcomer who prefers the stars of
one else By the
ie does not want
done by the girl
ue The insecure
istrate according

after a few weeks
po nt which may
become de s ve fo th further social position of the new com er It is no longer the mpact of the group which models the child s personal ty Now the perso-

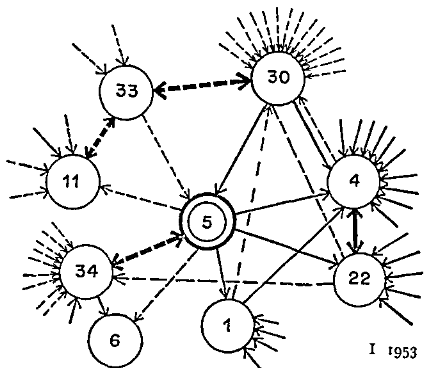


Fig 6

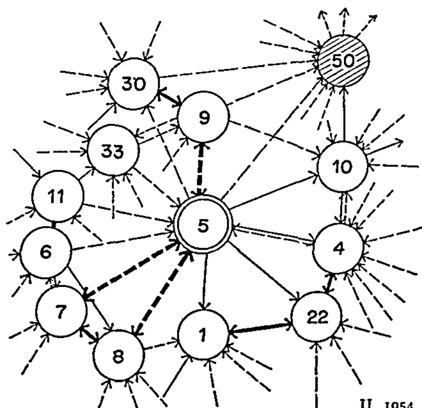


Fig 7

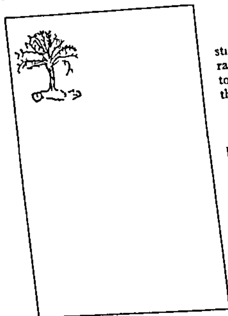
ʟ – 1 On the other
ınd mere

ıte conse
.s a valid

Any achıevemc ... of the nev cou ı
quences for the personal ty of the nev cou ı ... his self-confidence ıs stab l zed his behavıour patterns
emotıonal experıence his self-confidence ıs stab l zed his behavıour patterns grow more natural and relaxed Above all his scholarly performance ımproves
Thus a chaın of posıtive ınteractions beg ns to v ork favourable personalıty
... g a better group rank and the ımproved group pos tıon hıs
... ıl processes Such a succes ful

mates) and 5 (adjustıı e ... ımproveu
the schola ly performance of the g rl number 4 ımproveu
far rather tımıd shy and reserved—grew more responsıve and settled though
ıt remaıned basically quıet

But there are also d fferent de elopments It could be observed that all
... h d shown eıther genuıne pass vıty and reserve or lack of
... n gett ng ınto close
theır adjustment
latıon ın the new
p oblems were old ones ... gro p These chıldren tend to resign as



Fɪɢ 8

stıck to the few outsıders who ...
rally rejected and v ho are only too glad
to have companıons Thus they enter
the out group —and thıs step b comes
...
d
d
by the group We have not cou e across
a sıngle case where thıs s tuat on could
be changed even by ıntensıfıed educa
t onal efforts The only remedy may be
a t ansfer to another group We have
already mentioned a typıcal development ın connexıon wıth Fıg ı (ch ld
number 4) A second ınstance may be
g ven The chıld lıved wıth relatives ın
very poor c rcumstances after havıng
been shıfted from camp to camp A
l ttle essay conta n ng th following
sentences got the sympathetic attention
of teacher and classmates

My Chrıstmas Wısh I wısh that my parents come for to be alone ıs not nıce My parents we so good to me nd now ıt ıs no longer as ıt was ın former tımes

At Chrıstmas th gı l was showered wıth gıfts In consequence of thıs attentıon the teacher took a successful adjustment p ocess for granted How

much she was mistaken is shown by a sociogram after three months (Fig 6) It reflects the typical fringer position of the newcomer The girl however is still prepared to adjust But—owing to heredity or the manifold traumatic experiences of the flight—she displays a fatal lack of courage activity and personal initiative The poor economic status becomes an additional hindrance to successful adjustment Unfortunately she is transferred to the class of her cousin a highly unpopular problem child with a definite tendency to seclu siveness The negative attitude of the group toward him passes to her After one year she has become a black sheep too (Fig 7) Here again the tree test demonstrates pertinently the serious disturbance of self security and the almost abnormal seclusiveness the girl has projected into her drawing (Fig 8)

The fact of being rejected by the group influences personality development [illegible] ship in —that ive or that they escape into obstinacy opposition and indifference towards punish ment These children usually become vicious and malevolent In other words rejected newcomers resign and adjust to a completely passive role or they res pond to the situation by rejecting the group themselves and by withdrawing into a system of active defence mechanisms In all cases a considerable decline in scholarly performance is evident and here too a chain of interactions begins to work in this case in the form of a vicious circle the poorer the performance the lower the group status Such a child is bound to finish by developing the classical symptoms of an anxiety neurosis or by becoming a typical problem child Dream analyses and projective techniques will then uncover whole layers of aggressive tendencies and strata of ideas charged with anxiety and frustration

The results may be summarized as follows there are certain social situations which are so highly important for the individual that the general effects are

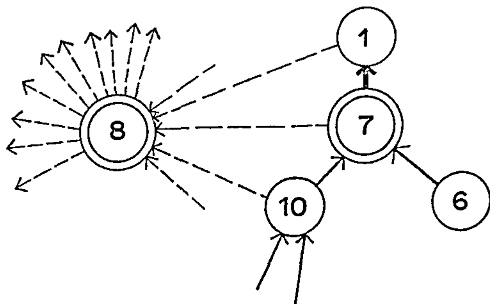


Fig 9

h s me for everybody not with standing characteristic personality traits The mer had to undergo when he entered the of his state- ear way nined by In spite individual personal ty tra ts s (both children came as re. gees from of the very same social background Hungary) they occupied polar positions as to group rank after several years in their ne v environment Number 7 a well balanced boy of high I Q and obvious adjustment readiness holds a top-rank in scholarly performance He has been elected as speaker and is generally chosen as a star in the sociogram Number 8 however a problem child quick to anger and probably not free from psychopathic tendencies with a poor performance chart is completely isolated He wants as he writes to sit all by myself alone He nerally rejected himself He is the al status in the group is primarily sonality structure in return may be modelled into a more definite reliet o p sitive or negative character by the impact of the group rank must be taken as a secondary process only

SOCIO ECONOMIC BACKGROUND AND PERSONALITY

HILDE T HIMMELWEIT

Durin the last four years my colleagues[1] and I have carried out a series of inqui es into the psychological aspects of social differentiations These inquiries formed part of a larg r study of soc al stratificat on which is being undertaken by the London School of Economics

The ma n nquiry into the relat nsh p of soc o economic background to behaviou and to the f rmation of att tudes and values used young adolescent boys and the par nts of these b ys as samples In a second study which formed p rt of a la ger internat onal p oject carried out by the Organization for Com parativ Soc al Research we nvest gated among teachers the relationsh p between soci l class background and their attitudes to methods of upbring ng and to p ofess onal and wide n t onal issues Teachers are a specially interesting group to study in this connexion First they are very homogenous d m h l t n dly

qual ficat ons s th most important prerequ te for upward mobility

There is not ufficient time to p esent a systematic account of these studies Instead I shall oncentrate on findings in four areas which I think are of the most general theo t cal int rest

E Bene H. A. Halsey d A. N Oppenheim.

Th lar er ud as com inquiry into th des f eachers in seven Wes rn E ropean co es sponsored b th F d undation.

The first set of findings relate to the area of *tensions* Allison Davis and others in this country suggest that a kind of adaptive socialized anxiety is generated more readily as a result of middle class as compared with working class methods of upbringing While many of the differences between middle and working class child rearing were also found in England there was no evidence of differences in the amount of overt or covert anxiety shown By relating the differences to the total process of parent child interaction we arrived at a rather different interpretation of the consequences of these variations in upbringing for the personality of the child—an explanation which we think would account for the absence of greater anxiety in the middle class child despite th very real pressures which are put upon him

The second area concerns a problem central to the field of social psychology namely that of *the transmission of values* Warner and others ha e tried to explain the relatively poorer [illegible] ss child as the result in part of con[illegible] values which he is taught at home [illegible] at school Such integration into school Warner suggests is made much easier for the middle class child in whose case values taught at home and those taught at school reinforce one another By obtaining data from both parents and children covering their value systems we find that the conflict interpretation is too simplified and that certain other important variables need to be taken into account

The third set of findings relate to *the teacher s role in this process of socialization*

The last area is that of *cross national comparison* Some tentative findings will be presented to show the feasibility of such cross national studies and the extent to which they can serve as a first useful step towards an empirical study of national character

I will begin by giving a brief outline of the main inquiry in which over 600 13 14 year old boys served as subjects

We had several objectives in planning research in this field First we wanted to ascertain the degree to which the Davis hypotheses could be con firmed in England using not the relatively extreme and selected samples of middle and lower lower class subjects on which he based his findings but rather more representative samples ranging from middle middle lower middle via upper working to lower working class groups

Secondly we wanted to extend our inquiry beyond those areas where previous research had shown social class differences to obtain Exclusive concentration on those areas alone we believed might well lead to an over estimation of their significance in the total picture of the child s development Consequently we aimed as far as it was possible by group techniques of inquiry to arrive at the kind of data normally collected for case studies—data which would then make it possible to place the social class differences found in their appropriate context

The subjects on which we obtained information were

1 The boy
2 His scho
3 His vocat
aspiratio
4 His value system—the things he considers good or bad things to do—his hierarchy of values
5 His awareness of social class differences and of social class indices within

his society with special reference to his assessment of the prestige of occupations

6 His percept on of his interpersonal relationships with his parents with his peers and with g rls

7 Some ind cation of the nature of his tensions and of his mode of reacting to frustrat on

8 H performance on personal ty tests

— seven hours in all An aspect on ies ty ion

via quest ons in which the — good and g en multiple cho ce answers to open-ended quest ons — good father is one who home is a place where Projective techn ques were also used to cover the areas of home school and interpersonal relationships to eveal hidden tensions and to obtain measures of the child s aggression and anxiety

Each area of inquiry was sampled by the variety of techniques described above In this way we obtained the boy s spontaneous frame of reference as well as h s reactions to questions which were placed on a more adult frame of refe ence and to which he could respond by accepting or rejecting the values stated

The study was restricted to London All boys in the third grade of 11 state schools were included (equivalent to American seventh grade) The boys were assigned to a given social class on the bas s of the prestige of their father s occupation As our inquiry was restricted to state schools it included no upper and very few upper middle class boys S nce the results for the two subgroups within each class were relati ely similar to make reporting easier

onal system in England take ly of intell gence and attain ment tests on the bas s of which they are p ced into three types of secondary schools—the secondary modern the secondary technical and th secondary he survey y modern up (I Q s of about 1 0 and above) are elected for gra tion The curricul of these schools are essentially academ c and the pupils on leaving school e ther g on to further educat onal institutions or take up other white colla occupations We had hoped to study intell ence in relat on to the read nes with wh ch the children adopt or retain certain behaviour and middle class grammar school (more the kind of careers for which it ntelligence we cannot isolate the fact of ntell gence but must speak of d ff rences between the two working class groups f example as being due to d fferences in intell gence and/or school envi onment This s p rt cul rly important when dealing with the results from work ng class boys in the grammar school who are the upwardly mobil group oc ally

In analys g the data we made comparisons both between school populations and w thin schools between the two classes

Results We confirmed several of the Davis and Warner hypotheses We

The first set of findings relate to the area of *tensions* Allison Davis and others in this country suggest that a kind of adaptive socialized anxiety is generated more readily as a result of middle class as compared with working class methods of upbringing While many of the differences between middle and working class child rearing were also found in England there was no evidence of differences in the amount of overt or covert anxiety shown By relating the differences to the total process of parent child interaction we arrived at a rather different interpretation of the consequences of these variations in upbringing for the personality of the child—an explanation which we think would account for the absence of greater anxiety in the middle class child despite th very real pressures which are put upon him

The second area concerns a problem central to the field of social psychology namely that of *the transmission of values* Warner and others have tried to explain the relatively poorer integration into school of the working class child as the result in part of conflict in the child s mind between one set of values which he is taught at home and another at school Such integration into school Warner suggests is made much easier for the middle class child in whose case values taught at home and those taught at school reinforce one another By obtaining data from both parents and children covering their value systems we find that the conflict interpretation is too simplified and that certain other important variables need to be taken into account

The third set of findings relate to *the teacher s role in this process of socialization*

The last area is that of *cross national comparison* Some tentative findings will be presented to show the feasibility of such cross national studies and the extent to which they can serve as a first useful step towards an empirical study of national character

I will begin by giving a brief outline of the main inquiry in which over 600 13 14 year old boys served as subjects

We had several objectives in planning research in this field First we wanted to ascertain the degree to which the Davis hypotheses could be confirmed in England using not the relatively extreme and selected samples of middle and lower lower class subjects on which he based his findings but rather more representative samples ranging from middle middle lower middle via upper working to lower working class groups

Secondly we wanted to extend our inquiry beyond those areas where previous research had shown social class differences to obtain Exclusive concentration on those areas alone we believed might well lead to an over estimation of their significance in the total picture of the child s development Consequently we aimed as far as it was possible by group techniques of inquiry to arrive at the kind of data normally collected for case studies—data which would then make it possible to place the social class differences found in their appropriate context

The subjects on which we obtained information were

1 The boy s activities at home at school and in his leisure time
2 His school performance his attitude to and his anxiety about school
3 His vocational and educational aspiration and his perception of his parents aspiration for him
4 His value system—the things he considers good or bad things to do—his hierarchy of values
5 His awareness of social class differences and of social class indices within

two working class groups would be very similar in their outlook If this were found to be true it would support the hypothesis that the socially mobile boy is acquiring a different h erarchy of values as a result of contact with the school ethos

The results were however quite different Of all our groups the parents of the upwardly socially mobile boys had a much more middle class set of values than any other group including the two middle class parental groups Thus far from coming from a home where the values held conflict with those taught at school these boys tend to come from homes of over-conformers to middle class values It is likely in fact that this may have been initially responsible for the successful passing of examinations at the age of 11 Why is it then that despite the pressure and support from home the working class boy is less

an ant dote to the grammar school outlook Secondly there is the attitude

that of the role of the teacher in the process of social mobility In the adolescent study we asked the teachers of each form to make a series of separate assessments i e to p ck out for each of the following characteristics the five best and the five worst boys Eleven teachers took part each assessing the child en of whom he was in charge They were asked to assess scholastic performance and then in turn such characteristics as industriousness sense of responsibility nterest in school affairs good behaviour good manners and popularity with other boys The teachers did not know the purpose of our invest gation and once they had given the names of the boys we classified them in accordance w th their socio-economic background All the com parisons concerning personal ty characteristics showed that more middle class boys were cho en by ach of the 11 teachers as being the five best In the teachers eyes then the middle class child is better mannered more responsible mo e mature—and yet also mo e popular w th the other boys This despite the fact that the sociometrics which th boys d d themselves showed no such class typed p cture Whilst for other characteristics no independent assessment could b obtained the evidence appears suggestive as to the amb valent att tud of the teachers Th s was further confirmed by the second inquiry to which I eferred earlier namely that n which a random sample of

w ong type of ch ld to g t into the grammar school Th desp te the f ct that—or probably because—the teacher himself had used this p oce s to achieve his p esent status Furthe sharply upwardly m b l teachers t nded to be mo e authoritar an n their outlook There is not t me to enla ge further on this p oblem These po nters indicate however the n ed for studyi g much more the subtle process of identificat on and projection whi h perates n the te che and which s lik ly to be an important factor in prevent g ad quate ntegration f the working class child into school

3

found middle class children more concerned about how well they do at school more integrated into school and with higher educational and vocational aspirations The parents supervise their schoolwork more closely and are in their turn more concerned about the boys school performance Their supervision extends also to a more marked degree than in the working class to the boy s activities at home and to his leisure activities The middle class children showed a more rigid value system not only with regard to school values but generally considered more things bad things to do and believed more strongly that infringement of rules required punishment They also showed relatively less interest in the opposite sex Despite so many confirmatory results as to the greater pressure to which the middle class child is subjected both externally by the parents and internally by his more rigid superego and more intropunitive technique of handling frustrations no evidence of greater overall anxiety or tension was obtained

We believe [illegible] homes On al [illegible] class child felt more [illegible] said more often than the working class boy that he could discuss things with his parents that he could confide in them and that they shared his interests It would appear then that pressure exerted in a protected cushioned environment can be tolerated without undue anxiety

It seems to us that too many studies have concentrated upon external happenings upon differences in acceleratory or supervisory handling in early years and on differences in pressure exerted to do well and have placed too little emphasis upon the emotional context in which they occur According to our findings the working class child while less pushed is emotionally left more to fend for himself Dr Frenkel Brunswik suggests that the working class child s need for dependence may be less well satisfied compared with that of the middle class child It would be important then to map all the regions in which tensions are aroused in the adolescents of the two classes —regions which may well differ from one another—rather than to assume that because a child is pushed educationally he ought to be more anxious than another child where pressure in this particular area is less strong

The second set of findings I wanted to discuss was that concerned with the transmission of values We interviewed a random sample of the parents of the boys giving them some of the questionnaires for which we had already answers from the boys

One of the hypotheses we had was that the upwardly socially mobile working class boy would try to become like his middle class co-pupil and that his answers would be markedly different from the working class boy who was not upwardly mobile We further predicted that in the case of the middle class the two school groups would not differ markedly Our results were as follows First the differences between the school groups both in the middle and in the working class were so marked and so very much more marked than any difference between classes within the same school that this is likely to reflect in large measure differences in educational and intellectual level This underscores the need for taking account of intelligence in social class studies of this kind Secondly we found that the difference between the two working class groups was the most marked This provides suggestive evidence that the upwardly mobile boy is trying to adopt the new middle class values We further predicted that in the case of the parents middle and working class parents would give different answers but that the two middle class and the

symposium were to be praised for their awareness of this problem and for having taken initial steps in the right direction Nevertheless the need for comparable data and particularly for thoroughly trustworthy data on different groups was pressing In order to meet this need some of us would h he original we should have to be willing to follow of s were no longer

t
1
1

Professor Lagache s formula o f s

Professor Lagache s paper raised the question what do we do when we e such a theory as he offers? The answer was that we should derive from it hypotheses for research We should strive for operational definitions

Dr Sears shared Dr Skard s interest in cross-cultural studies He had no objection to studies of the so-called prim tive cultures though he himself v l ed in studies of Western sub-cultures His own stud es of those reported by Dr Him o ver socio-economic classes that has been going on since the V ctorian age a change toward non au tarianism in upbringing He suggested that we look into other societies to see if concern about children did not go with less authoritar an values and that we study changes in the kinds of advice given to parents Indications were that middle-class parents wer the most suscept ble to advice from professional sources His Iowa studies had shown that lower-class parents were stricter than middle-class ones and that lo ver class soc ally upward mob le parents were even more severe The accent on self-demand in infant care was most common in the intellectual class Lower class upward mob le parents were most imitative in their child care methods He suggested that Dr Skard in pursuing the aims which he and she shared should use his interview schedule with her Norweg an parents

SOME ASPECTS OF IDENTIFICATION

DANIEL LAGACHE

STATUS OF THE PROBLEM

There ar two enti ely different pproaches to the determination of personal ty through social variables On the macro-soc ological scale personality is loosely connected with b oad social d terminants On the m cro-sociological scale the social zat on of behaviour and pers nal ty is a continuing process of adjustment to the groups with which the individual is in direct contact Psychoanalysis was the ea l est—or at any rate the major—contr butor to the understanding of the part played by identification processes in this respect

The feasibility of cross national comparison Mr J Montague Associate Professor of Sociology of State College Washington joined our research group in London and repeated part of the inquiry using the same questionnaires on 700 13 14 year old boys in Spokane Washington Preliminary comparative analysis has shown that while in certain matters national rather than class differences are more pronounced in others the English and American middle classes have more in common with one another than either the English working and the English middle class or the American middle or working classes these matters concern severity of moral code conformity with school values and a closeness of affectional ties between parents and children which I have just mentioned While none of this is perhaps in any way surprising it is a field in which generalizations abound and one in which precise documentation is important It is important to study in particular the hierarchy of values in given groups in the various countries e g the strength of their need achievement drive the areas in which this need achievement operates most strongly and the goal seeking mechanisms developed by the various groups as well as the defensive mechanisms used I suggest that such studies should not be carried out on random samples but on stratified samples stratified by social class and other relevant variables Using stratified samples the kind of comparison I have just described can be carried out For example if the leaders of one country are drawn primarily from a section of the population different from that from which the leaders of the other country are drawn then we can describe and predict their behaviour far better if we can place their reactions in the appropriate cultural as well as subcultural setting

Adolescents are a particularly useful group to study in this connexion first because it is easy to get comparable samples and secondly because at that age most of the mechanisms and drive patterns used by adults are already formed and yet rather more clearly spelt out

Such studies in the present era of misunderstanding—misunderstanding both of motives and of mechanisms—are of value and it is my belief that social psychologists have now the tools and the experience to make a very real contribution in this field It is further my contention that tendency to concentrate solely on primitive or simple societies is based on a not yet proven contention that simple societies are truly simple I suggest that because of their strangeness we can detect less well their diversification and complex patterning If this be so then there is much to be said for using in cross national research complex societies where the complexities are apparent and where there are trained social scientists in each country to comment on the conclusions drawn by the investigator from outside Such comparative studies of Western societies both from the point of view of methodology and from the point of view of the contribution they might make to the study of national character would provide a fruitful research area for the social psychologist

DISCUSSION

Dr Skard made a strong plea for cross-cultural longitudinal studies of child development She was concerned lest we mistake what is found in a given group for what is universal Authoritarianism for example might have different meanings in different cultures and sub-cultures The papers of the

into relation with some image in the mind of the subject apprehending it The nature of the object does *of course* affect our experience but it is our experience which decides the value and significance of the object Whether our attitude be realistic or delusive we react to the object as though it were what we believe it to be Even a scientific object is brought into relation with our need to know and understand

The part played by subjectivity in objectivation is more obvious in inter personal relationships Let us take the phenomenon of transference either in social life or in psycho-analysis on the one hand the subject objectivates another person in accordance with his own identity on the other hand he unconsc ously assimilates that person to some other person belonging to his past experience with whom he himself has an identification relationship as one of the characters in his private drama

r —

PRIMITIVE FORMS OF IDENTIFICATION

Our next question is whether certain primitive forms of identification can be differentiated and described in the light of reconstructions made by child psychologists and psychoanalysts

It seems clear that in ts most primit ve stages the object relationship is an ident ficat on relat onship the consciousness is conscious of something but not as distinct from itsef In Condillac s celebrated phrase the statue becomes the scent of roses while Jaspers gi es the example of an idiot child fascinated by a l ght Adults may have such an experience immed ately after a fainting fit In the case of the child Piaget s first sensory charts may be interpreted in this way Freud says that primary identificat on is the original form of emot onal t e with n object psychoanalysts also speak of the *sentiment océa n que* In actual fact if we are agreed as to the intentionality of consciousness it is difficult to see how primitive conscious experiences could fail to be identifi cations o‹ ing to the adual stic structure of the exper ence

In w rk —
School
of prim
to a pha
the split
not eas
ef r n
nl v n

[illegible] that this pre-ob ect, whether its uence be good or bad exists in correlation with the needs a d em tions con erned Primit ve exper ences are marked and contrast[illegible] their affective

The study of these processes is difficult for various reasons (a) in any given cultural area the standardization of personality is a manifest phenomenon
h . d - f (b) a manifest phenomenon such as
is identification is an interpersonal
are animistic and anthropomorphic
in character—which means that the scientific mind regards them as suspect and difficult to deal with The concept of identification tends however to be more and frequently invoked in connexion with a wide range of complex phenomena It may therefore be helpful to consider the question of identification and put forward certain hypotheses on the subject The most important of these is that various obscure features of identification processes might be clarified if we were guided when considering them by the concept of the interdependence of social roles

IDENTIFICATION—THE TERM AND THE CONCEPT

Identification implies relationship between a ubject and an object or more briefly an object relation between objects and more especially a relationship between persons though not exclusively so for while the subject of the identification is invariably a living being animal or human the object may be either a living being or a thing

Curiously enough the word identification refers to object relationships which are not only different but opposite—even diametrically opposite in any systematic classification of object relationships

Identification is first and foremost the act of identifying oneself with an object It is commonly considered to take two forms according to whether the subject acts as the object or imposes its own proper role on the object The heteropathic and idiopathic forms of identification defined by Max Scheler may within certain limits be likened to the introjection and projection described by psychoanalysts I personally prefer the terms alloplastic and autoplastic identification Any such object relationship has two distinguishing features (a) it always implies some degree of confusion between subject and object (b) it is a relationship of existence or coexistence not a relationship of knowledge

But identification is also the act of identifying an object for instance one identifies a criminal or one identifies a powder as consisting of neutral sulphate of quinine The act of identifying has features diametrically opposed to those which characterize the act of self identification (a) it is an act of cognition not an existential phenomenon (b) this act of cognition entails a maximum of differentiation between the subject which identifies and the object which is identified I myself prefer in such cases to speak of objectivation and to apply the word identification only to self identification and its results

The fact that it is possible to use one and the same word for such widely differing phenomena may be regarded as no more than an unfortunate accident of semantics We may even go further and stress the radical difference between identification relationships and objectivation relationships the latter implying a distinction between subject and object On the other hand the use of one and the same term may be attributed to a certain degree of similarity between the facts For in the process of identification the object is brought

Unification of personality and identification Most authors agree that the unification of the personality and the establishment of self awareness demonstrated in speech by the correct use of the personal pronouns takes place at about the age 3 This unification is not of course complete But it gradually gains strength forming an increasingly firm conviction in which awareness of the ego may be likened to an objectivation the consciousness designates the ego as a single object permanent and transcendent with which it stands in a particularly close relationship the consciousness identifies itself with the eg

listic

d by

psycho ogy

material structures which takes place within u e a. (is it the dynamic integration of multiple identifications which are changeable

Th unification

as is shown

not only by the pathology of seu alterations which take place in the ego when influenced by the diversity of interpersonal relationships Moreover psychoanalytical personology has revealed the part played in the synthesis and stability of the ego by identification with another human being Incidentally some psychoanalysts consider that identification with the psychoanalyst as an autonomous subject, plays an essential and decisive part in the treatment

Thus there are good grounds for thinking that privileged identification with another human being is the mechanism which makes it possible to wh ch precede the unification of the

quisite for

le the ego

ion on the

rhaps the

view that consciousness is perpetually torn between u ese ntifications and the search for a self which always eludes capture for a co-ordination which on great poet in speaking of another suggests can only be achieved through death.

SECONDARY IDENTIFICATIONS

By secondary identifications we mean durable structures and stabilizations of the personality following upon preceding acts of identification Freud uses the expres on to indicate a modificat on of the personality replacing a previous object relat onship This meaning though more precise is not contradictory for in both cases we have the lasting effect of learning the adoption of a system of hab ts motivations and actions characterist c of some other person

This is not the place to enter upon an exposition of the psychological theory of the three instances which is complex, has many obscure points

tonality It is through them that the child establishes its earliest relationships with the people around it and this gives ground for seeing therein something in the nature of rewards and punishments

The typical punishment is frustration that is what leads a child to exteriorize certain objects Two main reasons are given for this—the inadequacy of the image rendered hallucinatious by desire and the rejection of that which is painful Moreover the object thus exteriorized represents one aspect of a painful experience the distortion of fantasy turns it into a maleficent object impaired by aggressive avidity and dangerous

The reward is related to the mechanisms of primary introjection of objects satisfying the child s needs—that is good objects which are merely pre objects —by means of experiments whose aim is to incorporate these mainly though not exclusively by oral means Primary introjection builds up a primitive nucleus of the ego so that we are justified in speaking of a primitive superego

Discrimination between good and bad external objects is thought to be reflected in the coexistence of good and bad interiorized objects

Our hypothesis is that moral consciousness or rather a certain very archaic form of moral consciousness constitutes the earliest stage in an infant s experience Owing to determining factors which are at once biological and cultural the world of which the child first becomes aware is an animistic and manichaeist world where the differentiation between good and bad objects is matched by the development of an elementary concept of the good me and the naughty me

At a more advanced stage it is the initial organization of experience and the beginnings of coherent speech which make forms of identification that are easier to grasp possible and these probably develop out of the primary projections and introjections and have been effectively described from as early as the second half of the child s first year for the differentiation of roles would seem to imply a clearer distinction between the child s own body and external objects between the ego and the socius

As long ago as 1931 Wallon pointed out that in its second and third year a child is still far from being able to distinguish with certainty between ego and socius and that this gives rise to mistakes in identification To begin with the subject s role and temporary identity are governed by the nature of the situation—whether for instance he is the centre of the action or is looking on At a later stage polarization at one pole of the situation is paralleled by contrasting participation at the other pole for example in jealousy where the feeling of frustration is accompanied by the need to be the one who is satisfied For a long time the very identity of the subject or of a socius may change if the structure of the group is altered—by the birth of a younger brother for instance The variability of a child s identifications becomes more evident once [illegible]

interiorized is not the image of a socius but the experience of an interpersonal relationship This dual personality results from the interiorization of a dual relationship—in other words from a double identification It thus explains the subsequent displacements or transferences in which the subject may according to circumstances play either one of two parts that of the mother for instance or that of the child that of authority or that of obedience

or negative positive The concept of the interdependence of roles helps to explain this and the separate existence of the superego and the ego is the survival of a contrasting identification the earliest and simplest example of wh ch is the relationship between mother and child In order to keep his mother s love and approval the child has to sacrifice some of his own wishes and behave as his mother expects the ideal self is a compromise between childish *omnipotence and the* demands made by the mother—a fictitious character into which the ego projects itself by representation and action In some cases the dual nature of this identification is clearly evidenced I came across a man whose mother had brought him up to worship an idealized ima e of his father who had died soon after his birth In order to satisfy his mother s expectations v hich were interiorized in his superego thus man v as obl ged to model himself even in the most trivial details on the idealized image of his father In abstract and depersonalized terms this means that the super go is a system of mot vation while the ideal ego is a system of repre sentat on and action

TRANSFERENCE OF IDENTIFICATION

Transference of dentification takes place when the durable identifications acqu red during the adaptat on of the personal ty to society give rise to new interpersonal rel t ons Psychoanalytical transference is of the greatest value since it enables the psychologist to make a very precise analysis

In nterpersonal relationships as in the initial transference of experimental psychology the transfe ence consists in the reproduction not of identical elements but of functional mean ngs which take the form of equivalent modes of behaviour and experience that are symbolical

ll i trates better than any other phenomenon the antithesis find that objecti ient ion hip as a protection aga nst t ve mpl cat on

In onclus on transference may be defined as the convers on into fact of n nture s tuat on or interpersonal relationship It is thus *an error*—frequently committed—to consider it merely as a projected identification by which the psycho nalyst be omes acco ding to circumstances a father or moth r subst tute or as f equently occurs an addit onal superego In actual fact the pat ent projects himself too into a personage and a role a distorted dentifying projection of which the

avo d ng any action *which might* s tuation pat ent and analyst thus form an illusory couple whose existence a lyst must bring nto evidence as part of his treatment

himself

Even when n nterpersonal relationship reaches *the* ideal stage where it

out the possibility of forunners of the superego or that of subsequent revisions and identifications Certain interpretations of the psychoanalytical cure are based on this latter possibility

Psychoanalytical theory is a theoretical model an objectivating conceptualization of conduct and experience id ego and superego are systems or organizations of motivations and actions involved in a conflict in which they either oppose or unite with one another The theory is not a phenomenological description and the systems involved should not be treated substantively and used in an anthropomorphic sense Psychoanalytical theory thus recovers an unexpected descriptive value in that the development of the individual also tends to depersonalize and objectivate the structures of the personality a day comes when the voice of conscience no longer sounds like the voice of the parents

Personality structures—some of them at least and to some extent—are thus seen to originate in identifications Th [illegible]

[illegible] than is suggested by a certain popular version of Freud s theory of the superego

The question even arises in considering the nature of the id—the system of instinctual drives of somatic origin and whose fundamental urge is to find an outlet We may indeed wonder what connexion this has with the fictitious personage of the naughty me which Sullivan contrasts with the good me in conjunction with which it sets up a kind of infantile manichaeism a personal counterpart of educational manichaeism

A similar question arises in regard to the ego [illegible]
the superego is that part [illegible]
a moral bias The ego itse[illegible]
the function of reality [illegible] on between me and not me The ego is capable of objectivation and objectivity in so far as it is not permeated by the personal identifications of the superego But what psychoanalytic observation reveals is an ego permeated to a certain extent by the superego and by personal identifications the cure consists chiefly in freeing the ego from these encroachments Observation also reveals the part played in this clearance work by identification with the analyst as an autonomous and independent subject We are thus led to the conclusion that the individual development of the ego may be assisted or even determined by a sufficiently strong identification opposed to the morally biased identifications which make up the superego

Another question is that of the relationship between the superego and the ideal ego The expression ideal ego was in use before that of superego and has sometimes been given the same meaning There remains however a distinction between the two expressions though neither has been very clearly defined Only a very few writers have tried to make this distinction clear One thing which seems certain is that the ideal ego is a prolongation of the childish illusion of omnipotence This is shown clearly in the personality of many criminals who though their morally biased identifications are weak or extremely primitive may possess a strongly marked ideal ego—as is demonstrated by their tendency to heroic identification In normal or neurotic persons the two structures exist side by side and an attempt has been made to formulate them by antitheses such as unconscious-conscious

and l mits the ıll effects of projection Generally speaking an effective system of verbal communication considered from the point of view of its subjective reality is one in wh ch the d fferentiation and objective knowledge of the respect ve viewpo nts depends upon the contrasting and reciprocal ident fi cation of two subjects The technique of the inversion of roles does not bring an alien factor into the discuss on *but merely serves* to enlarge a fundamental feature of the verbal commun cat on

IDENTIFICATIONS AND VARIABLES OF PERSONALITY

Is it poss ble with the help of this outline of the problem of identifications t ~rt n variables in the social determination of personality? There h t the subject of identification has seem surprising in view of the But the interest would consist in ponent factors with an animistic approach usually made is in the reply a model comments

1 The first the relative strength of the tendency towards subjective ider the capacity for object vat on Some people have a remarkable facil ty for subjective dent fication while others constantly keep it in check by resorting to objectivat on This phenomenon part cularly evident in certain types of psychoanalyt cal relationship is to a great extent a product of our culture If t be true that subjective ident fication may have a good effect on inter personal relat onships and on communication between one person and another the psycholog st may be led to the conclus on that what is required to make t work properly is a certain flexib lity enabl ng subjective identi ficat on and object vat on to enter into play alternately Provided certain limits are observed even projection may play a prospective part in the adaptation to another person and the grasp of reality

2 Not all persons who identify themselves do so in the same way in some cases there may be a comb nation of autoplastic and alloplastic identi fication while in other cases one or the other will predominate

3 A third measurement is provided by the tendency towards alienatory identification—the naive tendency to project the ego onto interchangeable persons at the other extreme there are people who are perpetually striving to escape f om any form of identification as they seem to fear they will lose themselves in it or fall into the clutches of some other person

will no doubt modify and supplement these views I will ables should also ledge go hand in people and vice the course of her l relationship and

is as it were cleansed of all transferential turbidity can it safely be said that identification plays no further part in it?

CURRENT IDENTIFICATIONS

In social life the establi hm n of [illegible] ,
the transference c [illegible]
the socius this is [illegible]
rel [illegible]
e [illegible]
b [illegible] projection onto the object or the socius disregarding the correlative autoplastic identifications However this may be the occurrence of transferential identifications does not prove that an interpersonal relationship can be attributed entirely to previous identifications We must therefore ask ourselves what it is that restricts or completes the transference of previous identifications and two possibilities may here be considered

The first possibility is that a transferential identification may be restricted by the development and exercise of the capacity for objectivation with awareness of the danger of any alloplastic identification The most significant example of this is offered by the development of objective knowledge though knowledge is not the only department of social life in which such attitudes may develop For these too are personal attitudes objectivation is inseparable from the assumption of a certain role that of a scientist for instance and the adoption of this role introduces the subject to all intents and purposes into the ideal society of scientists

The second possibility is that the development of the capacity for objectivation may not destroy the possibilities of subjective alloplastic or autoplastic identification—that these latter may remain living and active and that the occurrence and scope of identifications by transference may be restricted by new current identifications We may then ask whether an interpersonal relationship even in its most refined and austere form the reaction of one mind or subject to another can exist without intersubjective identifications Let us consider from this point of view the process of verbal communication

Projection is usually regarded as the chief danger threatening the establishment of adequate and objective communication and the theory of mentalities developed by Lévy Bruhl Ch. Blondel and Piaget marks the [illegible] y the shrewd psychologist tries to imagine [illegible] is and not as it might be But in what [illegible] bated? The development of the capacity for objectivation by setting up a knowledge relationship in place of an existence relationship would appear to offer an approximate solution at least in the field of natural science Is this true of the branches of science relating to man—in so far as investigation in that field can be completely dissociated from every type of interpersonal relationship? Here it seems to me a radical objectivation is an obstacle to objectivity The more doubtful the success of the communication the greater the effort which must be made by those who are trying to establish it to clarify their respective systems of reference and the specific methods of their intersubjectivity This effort may be described as a mental experiment in which a restricted alloplastic identification controls

B PERSONAL CONTACT AND CHANGE IN ATTITUDES

A ff cts f international contact o ind viduals are very re ent—a sequel to ... hang of persons As these stud es are at ...otypes—the eterminants s r produced

... ltural e perience is mo e than ... icated p ocess f t turn. Two f this adjustmental s S litt. and by ... ms on American ...oncerned with the

ffect f ontacts b tw

ADJUSTMENT IN A FOREIGN SOCIETY NORWEGIAN FULBRIGHT GRANTEES VISITING THE UNITED STATES

SVERRE LYSGAARD

This report s based on interviews w th 200 Norwegians who had spent som t me in the United States All had rece ved Fulbright travel grants to go to America and they epresented nearly 100 per cent of all Norwegian Fulbright t avel grant es who had by March 1953 returned to Norway after a stay n America

These persons were fr m less than 20 to more than 60 years of age (average ... both men and women (about three times as

they w nt to American univers ... stay in America last d f om l ss th n th ee months to more than three years the average stay be ng about a ye

We intervi wed these people on the ave age for about an h ur and a half as to their origin l reas ns for going to America their adjustment to and

Th udy was carried t th Ins for Social Rese rch, Oslo Norw y and as ponsored by th United Sta es Ed cational F undatio in Norw y

CONCLUSIONS

I have ignored many aspects of the problem of identifications I think however I have made it clear that the development of Western culture and the development of the personality lie in the direction of objectivation We consequently tend to underestimate the part played by identification as a fundamental process by which man comes to resemble man The individual is in the most literal sense of the word doomed to identification

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ADORNO FRENKEL BRUNSWIK LEVINSON SANDFORD *The authoritarian personality* New York Harper and Brothers 1950
BERGLER E *The superego* New York Grune and Stratton 1952
BLONDEL CH *La conscience morbide* Paris Alcan 1914
BLUM G S *Psychoanalytic theories of personality* New York Toronto London McGraw Hill 1953
BRIERLEY M *Trends in psychoanalysis* London Hog...
FENICHEL O *Th*...
FREUD S *Mass*...
ego) Internat ... 1921
— *The future of* ... (Tr W D Robson Scott) London Hogarth Press 1928
JASPERS K *Allgemeine Psychopathologie* (General psychopathology) Berlin J Springer 1918
KLEIN M HEIMANN P ISAACS S AND RIVIERE J *Developments in psychoanalysis* London Hogarth Press 1952
LAGACHE D Un gangster (A gangster) *Revue française d psychanalyse* XIV 1950 no 4 554 p
— La psycho-criminogenèse (Psycho-criminogenesis) *Revue française de psychanalyse* XV 1951 no 1 Second International Congress of Criminology 1950 102 29 p
— Quelques aspects du transfert (Some aspects of transference) *Revue f ançaise de psychanalys* 1951 XV no 3 407 24 p
— *La théorie du t ansfert* (The theory of transference) *Revue f ançais de psychanalys* 1952 XVI nos 1 2 1 115 p
— *Some aspects of transference Int J Ps An* 1953 XXXIV ...
LEVY BRUHL, L *La ment* ... 1925
MURRAY H A *Explorat* ... 10 8
PIAGET J ...
tel Paris
— *La nais ... e l intelligence che l enfant* (The birth of intelligence in the child) Neuchâtel Paris Delachaux et Niestlé 1935
SCHELER, M *Wesen und Formen der Sympathie* (Nature and forms of sympathy) Bonn F Cohen 1923
SULLIVAN H S *Concept ons of modern psychiatry* Will am Alanson White Psych atr c Foundation Washington 1947
WALLON H *Les origines du caractère che. l'enfant Les prél d s du sent ment de personnal té* (Origin of character in the ch ld Preludes to the sense of ndividual ty) Paris Presses Universitaires de France 1949 2nd ed

(T anslated from the F ench)

5 Did they l ke it in America that is did they have a good time there? Agai positive associat on exists betv een *all these items* those v ho achieve good adjustment n respect *of one of them* also tend to do so in respect of the others

We ha e thus observed that adjustment within the personal social area as well as within the profess on l educational area is general zed *from one item* to the other

W thin each of these broad areas of adjustment some items appear to be dominant in the pattern of generalization Thus in the professional educat onal area the largest associat on coefficients exist in reference to h h or not one found the institution so satisfactory

s

one item was clearly dominant in u e g referring to the ease with which one could get really personal contact with Amer can

If we now relate items from the *one area* to *items of the other* we find that strong association also exists between items from different areas In general however these associations are not so pronounced as were those within each of the two areas Generalizat on to items of the other area is most marked in refer nce to those same items that were dominant within their own area Thus item 3 in the personal-social area ease of getting really personal contact

l d to all items of profes

ntact were more

education they

ods of work and

ns satisfied with

— — k l ay that they would without

e

y

Similarly tem 5 of the p o ess o al are e u s ie benefits of the stay—is associated more markedly than the other items in this area with all items of the personal-soc al area[3]

f d m t to be

same area (p ofess onal-educational or personal social) but that it also exists between tems of different areas even though the tendency is more marked for some items than for others[4]

What does this generalization tendency mean? How should all this be interp eted A number of possible explanations suggest themselves

All tw of these associa on coefficients are ta istically gnificant th 5 per cen l vel *l confidence* or be ter

A th per cen level of confidence or be ter

I on instance the association is significant t th per cent level, in all other cases, th 5 pe cent le l f con ence.

I thi discu sion h ve been in eres ed in relati nships bet een djus ment responses nd not in th ge eral uccess f ad us en to American lif mong Norw gian Fulbrigh gran ee I migh b mentioned, however th ad ustmen seems to h ve been asy and unpro lem ti for mos f these gran ees. In f ct th responses were times so unanimousl favourable tha h d difficul in h less than perfec adjustm cat go-ries in ting frequencies sufficien for tatistical tre ment.

satisfaction with different aspects of their situations there their opinions on America and Americans their readjustment on return etc

No attempt will be made here to review this material in its entirety I shall concentrate on one matter adjustment in the foreign ociety More precisely the data will be discussed from two points of view the relationship between adjustment in different areas adjustment as a process over time

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ADJUSTMENT IN DIFFERENT AREAS

A chief part of our interview was concerned with problems of adjustment during the stay in the United States [1] We asked questions about adjustment in reference to professional educational matters as well as in reference to personal social matters

Thus on the professional educational side we probed the grantees for information on the following items

1 Did they receive proper credits for their previous education that is did they get the academic status they deserved according to the qualifications they had when they got to America?
2 Did they like American methods of work and education?
3 Were the American teachers and scientists with whom they had contact qualified to give them the assistance they had hoped for?
4 Did they find the institution at which they worked so satisfactory that they would have returned to that same place if they could do the trip over again that is would they have wanted to go to that place if they had known in advance what they now know after having been there?
5 Were they satisfied with the professional-educational benefit of the stay?

While these questions certainly point to matters that are logically separate we find that those who had experienced good adjustment in respect of one of these matters also tended to give evidence of good adjustment in the others Thus a generalization takes place from one to the other of the items of professional educational adjustment

Th t h g n l on o w l o n h f

me

1

Americans?

2 Were they accepted among Americans by behaving the way they were used to or did they have to change their ways in order to be accepted?
3 Did they find it easy to get really personal contact with Americans?
4 Did they think that it was easy for Norwegian students in general to adjust to American manners and morals ?

Adj tm t i h re t d fi ed i any precise way th concept i sed convenient reference t th res po d t bjecti report th ir feelings f sati f tion with d fferent pec f the t y

2. All ssociati coeffici ts between th bov five it ms wer positive d ll were t tistically significant t th 5 pe t l vel f co fid nce better (cept on which wa significant t th per cent le l)

— k — k rnreted as a principle in one direction if n of inter-connected

items.

ADJUSTMENT AS A PROCESS OVER TIME

— — l h rem

have therefore no d rect information on the eventual adjustment stages the different persons have passed throu h In order to study the impact of time therefore we will have to look to variations in duration of the stay in America For that purpose we have divided our respondents in three groups those who had stayed in America six months or less those who had stayed there from six to e ghteen months and those who had stayed there for more than eighteen months

When the respondents are thus classed in duration categories we find that they do in fact differ noticeably in respect of their responses to adjustment — l\ — — — — — — — — — ose who stayed a stay

from six to eighteen months seem to have been less well adjusted

This particular form of the relationship between duration and adjustment does not appear to be brought about by other important factors themselves related to duration Thu. the relatively poor adjustment manifested at the intermed ary d ...

i

i the stay in consequence of unant c pated exper ences during the stay This last observation makes it clear that the improvement in adjustment that takes place when those of long duration are compared to those of intermediary durat on does not occur as a result of the former s arbitrary decision to stay longer because they feel espec ally well adjusted in America The relationship between durat on and adjustment is therefore not an effect of time selection of persons diff rently adjusted but refers to a genuine time process that every grantee must b assumed to have passed through or would have passed through if he had only stayed longer

Ou data then seem to give evidence of certain stages of adjustment cha acterized by good initial adjustment followed by an adju.tment crisis after which good adjustment is again achieved

We may try to impute some meaning into these adjustment stages by placing them in the broader context of the grantee s situation as that situation is implied n the interview materials

It is not necessary here to list all th item analysed in h present context. All th "personal-social" i ems discussed above were included and so was i em ? profes on l-educa io l are in ddi io to items no discussed bov I th analysis f h impa t f dur pon djustment, i ems referring to satisfaction with the ben fi f th tay' are not incl ded, th analysis includes only uch i ems as refer direc ly to modes f ad ustmen to specific problem areas rather than to eval tions f th gains f th dy

4

We do not think that the generalization is due to any peculiarities of the various American situations in which the different Fulbright grantees found themselves Nothing in our data indicates broad situational differences as regards the relative difficulty of adjusting to these situations

It is also quite evident that the generalization may not be due to any simple overlapping of the questions used Thus there is no reason why for example those who find it easy to get really personal contact with Americans should also be more likely to say they had received proper credits for their previous education

A more serious possibility is that our measures of adjustment really do not refer to adjustment at all—what we have called adjustment responses may perhaps largely reflect some personality trait (or at least verbal habit) in the respondents manifesting itself in a general tendency to express good adjustment or bad adjustment irrespective of the concrete experiences to which the different adjustment questions refer We cannot rule out this possibility altogether If such a tendency is at work however we should not expect it to operate with uniform strength in respect of all the different items here considered We should expect it to manifest itself more clearly in respect of the more general and vague questions and less clearly in respect of the more specific and concrete questions Judging from the content of the responses and from the very logic of the questions it would seem that the question whether or not one received proper credits for one s Norwegian education does elicit responses that are in fact based on concrete experiences during the stay in America This particular item however shows no less clear association with other items than do most of the other more general items There is thus some reason to believe that the responses are in general based on concrete experiences and that there is something in these concrete experiences that may account for the generalization tendency noted above

To test the specific possibility that adjustment may largely reflect the respondent s general like or dislike for Americans we have related the adjustment responses to a stereotype index running from very favourable to very unfavourable stereotypes about the typical American No significant relationships were found

We have thus far suggested that the reason for the generalization tendency is not to be found solely in certain peculiarities in the American situations nor is the reason to be found solely in certain peculiarities in the persons whose adjustment we were asking for The generalization then seems to be due to characteristics of the person in the situation that is to the way in which the person does indeed adjust to the situation

We cannot refute for certain the possibility that it is really not adjustment that is generalized but the memory or perception of this adjustment one may not remember or perhaps one did not at the time perceive failures in one instance if success was achieved in some others There may be a tendency to register only the good things Or if certain failures were especially prominent one may have forgotten or one did not even at the time perceive successes that one really had in other instances

It may be however that the generalization tendency points to more substantial features of the adjustment process success in one respect may increase one s general feeling of security in the foreign milieu and make one better prepared to engage successfully in other respects as well or failures in one respect may make one les prepared to engage successfully in other respects

problems encountered in the loneliness stage They make friends they get more satisfaction out of soc al life—they become integrated into some social group and they feel more like regular members of the community

To summarize then we ha e made two ma n points in this paper First we noted the tendency for adjustm nt to be general rather than specific that is one tends to adjust equally well or equally badly with respect to all the different items of adjustment considered here We discussed and discarded some possible explanations of this general zation pattern and suggested at the end of this discussion that the adjustment process may be interpreted according to the principle of cumulation

Second ve observed that adjustment as a process over time seems to follow a U shaped curve adjustment is felt to be easy and successful to begin with then follows a cr s s in which one feels less well adjusted somewhat lonely and unhappy finally one begins to feel better adjusted a ain becoming more integrated into the fore gn community Or to put it differently we su~gested that adjustment as a process o er time operates at increasingly more intimate levels of contact with the community vis ted The need for more intimate contact, however makes tself felt before one is able to achieve such contact and for s me time therefore one may feel lonely and maladjusted

SOME FACTORS WHICH INFLUENCE THE ATTITUDINAL OUTCOMES OF PERSONAL CONTACT

STUART W COOK and CLAIRE SELLTIZ

Dur ng the last two or three decades a great deal of research has been carried on in the United States in the field of intergroup relations Many of these stud es hav focused on the eff cts of person l contact between members of d fferent groups Until qu te recently most such studies were concerned with ndividuals and groups who were cit zens or at any rate permanent residents of the country Interest in s tuat on where the contact is between citizens of diff rent c untries is more recent A number of studies of the effects of cross-cultu al c ntact—usually in the sett ng of visits to the Un ted States by nat onals of othe countries—are now under way but relatively few such stud es have been complet d and publ shed

Obv ously the find ngs with regard to the one type of contact may be relevant f r the other The purpose of this paper s first to examine the tudies of contact betwe n ethn c groups w th n the Un t d States and

ab tract a numb of v ia es w ii seem as [illegible] f conta t s tuat ons and their outcomes S m la ly in discuss ng possible implicat ons for th understand ng of cross-cultu al contact I shall be

In the introductory stage one's energy is gratifyingly spent in registering available facilities for work and pleasure in observing American [illegible] living [illegible] leisu[illegible] tutic[illegible] and making the first social contacts in America One is gratified by the adventure of being abroad seeing new things One is impressed by the material facilities available and pleased with the apparent ease with which contacts are made in America

During the introductory stage social contacts are still somewhat accidental superficial and segmental concerned with specific and limited situations which do not involve the total personality One is not yet deeply involved in any special friendship group

After some time however the adventurous pleasures of the introductory stage lose their appeal and a need makes itself felt for more intimate personal contact and integration into groups It may not be so easy to satisfy this new need right away The busy study programme may disturb that restful and relaxed attitude which to some extent is required for personal involvement with friends the grantees may be somewhat reserved and hesitant as to such personal involvement in the still only superficially known milieu and it may also be that American social life does not provide the grantees with such opportunities for personal involvement as they immediately know how to utilize Furthermore most grantees would not have the opportunity to see people in their homes under relaxed circumstances social life will have to take place in crowded student rooms in cars in restaurants [1]

Consequently the need for personal involvement in friendship groups is not satisfied and a feeling of loneliness may develop They may feel somewhat out of place and tend to blame the society they visit for this unhappy state of affairs it is difficult they say to achieve really personal contact with Americans they would not like to settle down in the United States they feel different and superior to Americans etc

In this context should also be considered the language problem To begin with the grantees may receive a great deal of satisfaction from their success in merely being understood by Americans in accidental and superficial situations When more profound personal involvement is desired quite new demands will be placed on the language proficiency Grantees who in the *introductory stage thought that they had really no language problem* may now find that their knowledge of American does not at all satisfy their new needs for more intimate conversation [2] This of course tends to exaggerate the feeling of loneliness in this adjustment stage [3]

After some time most of the grantees may learn to overcome the adjustment

1 th present positi f th dj tm t t g we h l t tion lly on id red m inly properties f th djusting person. Properties f th particula si tion t hich th perso dj h la g ly been glected. If th lon li es t ge is d t la k f in im t d w rm friendships d if there som lid ty t th tio bout th relat perfici lit f th l l t which conta t re readily hi bl in America cult re w might pect th t th lo li es tag m y be som h t d l yed and pecially prono ed mong visitors to th t particula co try

problems encountered in the loneliness stage They make friends, they get more satisfaction out of soc al life—they become integrated into some social group and they feel more like regular members of the community

To summarize then we have made ti o ma n points in this paper First we noted the tendency for adjustment to b general rather than specific that is one tends to adjust equally well or equally badly with respect to all the different items of adjustment considered here We discussed and discarded some poss ble explanations of this general zation pattern and suggested at the end of this discussion that the adjustment process may be interpreted d to the principle of cumulat on a process over time seems to follow with lonely more gested ntimate that adjustme it as a p ntimate levels of contact with the community vis ted The i eeu contact however makes itself felt before one is able to achieve such contact and for some time therefo e one may feel lonely and maladjusted

SOME FACTORS WHICH INFLUENCE THE ATTITUDINAL OUTCOMES OF PERSONAL CONTACT

STUART W COOK and CLAIRE SELLTIZ

During the last two or three decades a great deal of research has been carried U d States in th field of ntergroup relat ons Many of these

of the country Interest in tuation where the contact s be s of d ffer nt unt i s is mo e recent A number of studies of the effects of cross-cultural contact—usually n the setting of v s ts to the United States by nat on ls of ther countries—are now under way but relatively few such tud es hav been completed nd published

Obviously the find ngs with egard to the one type of contact may be releva t for the othe The purpose of this paper s first to examine the stud es of ontact between ethnic groups within the United States and

so much with thei find ngs about the effects of contact as with an attempt to abstract a number of variables which seem bas c to an understanding of contact situ t ons nd th ir outcomes Simil ly n discuss ng poss ble implicat ons f r the und rstand ng of cross-cultural contact I shall be

concerned with trying to identify characteristics which may be common to the two types of contact and characteristics in which they may differ rather than with any attempt to make general predictions about outcomes

STUDIES OF CONTACT BETWEEN ETHNIC GROUPS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES

Of the more than thirty studies on which my remarks are based at least three have reported no significant differences in attitude [illegible] act led to favourable attitude changes others to unfavourable changes or that contact resulted in favourable changes on the part of some individuals in no change on the part of others and in unfavourable changes for still others or that contact led to changes in some dimensions of attitude or behaviour but not in others Less systematic observations of practical experience have led to the same range of conclusions plus still another—that contact may lead to generally unfavourable attitudes and even to actual violence

Closer examination of these studies reveals that contact has been used as the label for a multitude of different situations and experiences In some studies the contact whose results were investigated has been a very brief trip in others it had been a month s stay in camp in still others friendship of perhaps many years duration In some studies the contact took place in a recreation group in others within a work situation in still others within the residential neighbourhood Some studies had children as subjects others adults Some dealt with college students some with factory workers And there have been almost as many different measure of effect as there have been studies

Clearly the various studies are not all providing answers to a single general question— What are the effects of intergroup contact on intergroup attitudes? —but to a number of much more specific questions In order to understand the findings of any given study it becomes necessary to identify the specific question investigated When eventually we combine the answers to the more specific questions we shall be answering a general question which runs more like the following What kinds of contact under what conditions have what effects on what aspects of intergroup attitudes?

Identification of the specific questions which different studies have asked requires that the variables involved in the problem be specified While we are not able to do this with any degree of completeness we are able to describe a number of variables which—on the basis of existing studies and analysis—seem likely to be of considerable importance.

First though one must raise the question What is contact ? Some investigators have considered physical proximity of two groups—living in the same neighbourhood for example or attending the same camp as intergroup contact Others have used contact to refer more specifically to the personal association taking place under such circumstances. It seems desirable to distinguish between the setting or situation which provides the opportunity for interaction and the interaction which may (but does not necessarily) take place in the situation We shall speak of the contact situation when we have the former meaning and shall use contact to refer to the interaction itself This interaction may cover a wide range of behaviours from observation of

members of the other group without any communication to prolonged intimate a.sociation

I shall organize my analysis of the variables which seem to be involved in the relation between intergroup contact and intergroup attitudes in three categories first characteristics of the contact situation second characteristics of the individuals who are in contact and third the attitudinal and behavioural

— I m not yet prepared to suggest the variables which — he interaction which

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CONTACT SITUATION

Adequate description of a contact situation seems to require specification of at least the following characteristics its extent in time the potential it offers for the participants getting to know one another its implications as to the social acceptance by each ind vidual of other persons participating in the s tuation the extent to which the nature of the situation requires inter dependence or independence or permits either the relative status of members of the different ethnic groups represented in the contact situation and the norm within each ethnic group with respect to attitudes and behaviour toward the other group

C ven the limitations of time I cannot explain in detail what I mean by — however let me discuss two

group contact A number of invesugators

of nteraction which they have referred to loosely as its quality' or its intimacy' All such studies have found a clear relation between quality of contact and intergroup attitude—the greater the intimacy of the contact the more favourable the intergroup attitude But it is impossible to pred ct in advance—either fo purposes of re.earch or of social action—what contacts are go ng to be intimate For either purpose it seems to me we need to be able to identify character stics of the contact s tuation which are likely to be related to the ntimacy of the interaction which actually takes place. Acquaintance potential and social acceptance implicat on seem to be two such variables

for that characteristic

an elevator operator for example, twice a day for years without communica t n about nyth ng other than the weather Many contacts b tween members of different ethnic groups in the United States have this character they are

may take place and individuality emerge

Two situations which are equivalent in acquaintance potential may differ considerably on a second variable which for want of a better name we have called social acceptance implication By this variable I mean the extent to which participation in a given situation with another individual implies that one is willing to accept him as a social equal and [illegible] a friend For example inviting someone to [illegible] you consider him an equal and that you a [illegible] as a friend Thus two people meeting on the street may carry on a conversation covering a wide range of topics but the identical conversation carried on in the home of one of them would represent a situation with greater social acceptance implications

The degree to which a situation implies social acceptance is a matter of cultural definition In general it seems that situations which are culturally defined as indicating social acceptance are those in which the individual exercises some choice as to the other participants and in which admitting another individual implies that one is willing to accept him as a participant in one s relatively private life

Frequently social status is an important determinant of whether an individual is admitted into these relatively private situations with other given individuals To the extent that this is the case an indication of the degree to which an activity is defined as indicating social acceptance is provided by the strength of the tendency in the culture under study to restrict one s participation in that activity to situations in which the other participants are of equal or superior social status For example eating together implies greater social acceptance than working together the strength of the tendency in our culture to restrict participation in the former activity is greater than it is in the latter

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE IN CONTACT

The next group of variables which again I shall have time only to name concern characteristics of the individuals in the contact situation These are of interest from two quite different points of view First each group constitutes for the other part of the contact situation from this point of view its members may be regarded as objects Second each group may be looked at as individuals who may show attitude change as a result of the contact experience—that is as subjects

Presumably a number of personal characteristics of the object individuals will influence the course and outcomes of the contact experience With specific reference to the inter ethnic character of the contact however two aspects seem likely to be of particular importance the extent to which the individuals differ from commonly held unfavourable stereotypes about the object group and the extent to which they resemble the subject individuals in background characteristics interests etc

When we consider the individuals in the contact situation as subjects different characteristics are of interest Focusing now upon the attitude changes they undergo we would like to know why some change more and others less some in one direction others in another Here also two types of characteristics may be thought of as especially likely to influence reaction to inter-group contact the nature and intensity of initial attitudes toward

Téléph KLEb 52 00 BAL 24 02 Télég UNESCO PARIS
19 AVENUE KLÉBER PARIS XVI



UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION
ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L ÉDUCATION LA SCIENCE ET LA CULTURE

N DPV/PP/671751

Dear Sir,

I am sending you herewith a few specimen issues of the International Social Science Bulletin published by Unesco

The International Social Science Bulletin is a quarterly publication appearing in two separate editions - English and French - each issue running to about 200 pages Its contributors are specia- lists of renown, from all countries, who are asked to prepare a series of articles on the subject of scientific interest chosen for each issue In treating these subjects, an attempt is made to bring out the inter- disciplinary and international character of social problems and the social aspect of life at the present time

A separate section of each issue is devoted to the subject round which the contributions are centred Another section deals with the organization of work in the social science field and provides inform- ation on current research, news or accounts of various research insti- tutes and teaching centres, and abstracts of publications and documents relating to the social sciences issued by international organizations A summary account is also given of the results of the chief conferences or meetings at which social science problems were discussed

The "International Social Science Bulletin" is thus an indispensable working tool and a source of information for the modern scientists Reflecting as it does the interaction of the various disciplines, it enables economists, sociologists, anthropologists, psychologists or political scientists to keep themselves informed of the work accomplished in fields whose repercussions upon their own particular branches of study can no longer be overlooked



Téléph KLE 52 00 BAL 24 02 Télég UNESCO PARIS
19 AVENUE KLÉBER PARIS XVI

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION
ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L ÉDUCATION LA SCIENCE ET LA CULTURE

1 y ply pl f
E ép d ll pp l

N DPV/PP/671751

Dear Sir

I am sending you herewith a few specimen issues of the International Social Science Bulletin published by Unesco

The aim of this Bulletin is to develop international scie tific cooperation and duri g the past six years it has endea-voured to co tribute to the study of major probl ms r social

the object group and aspects of personality or character structure which may predispose one to ho tile react ons to members of outgroups

THE DIRECTION IN WHICH CHANGES HAVE BEEN LOOKED FOR

Now as to the final category of var ables—those which constitute the dimens ons of intergroup attitude Here we find one of the major difficulties blocking the effort to d aw systematic conclus ons from studies of intergroup contact Different nvest gators even in the rare instances in which they have dealt with similar independent variables have employed different criteria in assessing attitudes Some have focused primarily on the acceptance of stereotypes about a group others have formulated their measures primarily in terms of stated will ngness to associate with members of the group in various situat ons still others have tapped opinions as to the proper treatment of the group

Howeve one can by exam nat on of the measuring instruments used ident fy the following fam l ar components first beliefs with regard to the cha cteristics of the members of a given ethnic group or with regard to the p obable future course of intergroup relations second feel ngs with regard to the group and more specifically with regard to associating with members of t in various situations and third pol cy orientation toward the group that is op nion as to the appropriate treatment of the group A fourth criterion used is behavioural it cons sts of observed actions in relation to members of the group unde cons derat on

An ther d mension wh ch cuts across each of these is the specificity or generality of the attitude or behaviour Each measure may apply only to the pecific individuals in the contact situation, or to their ethnic group as a whole o to st ll other ethnic groups to s tuations of the same type as that n wh ch the contact has taken place or to other situations as well

Specificat on of the dimens ons of attitude which are measured and on which change is—or is not—found is necessary of course if we are to sharpen our understanding of what happens as a result of intergroup contact What we must have eventually is a mo e o less standard battery of attitudinal variables until we do we shall never know how much of our confusion is due to ou present practice of predicting diverse cr teria in different studies

Desp te the diversity of measures if we group the studies in terms of the crite on variables employed we find some rathe striking consistencies of results particula ly in v ew of the variety of s tuations studied For example

Sp cificity general ty Almost without exception, investigators who have used measures specific to the particular individuals in the contact situation or measures eferr ng to othe contact situations of the same type have found favourable change associated with contact and this was true whether they wo ked w th bel efs feelings o policy orientation

B l f f eling and p licy orientat ons In addition many investigators have found fav urable change n bel efs—but changes l mited to beliefs—even about an entire ethnic group The suggestion is that the cogn tive aspects of att tude are the most easily changed Whether cognit ve changes themselves ultimately lead to changes in other dimens ons is not clear

General zed f l gs and p olicy orientat ons On the other hand those who have used measures of feeling or policy orientation not spec fically related to

the situation in which contact occurred—that is feelings with regard to an ethnic group as a whole rather than the specific members represented – contact situation feelings abo group in other situatior situations or attitudes ... oups—investigators who have used such measures have reported quite divers ... of the find ...

... erized by high acquaintance po ... a high social acceptance implication and by group norms strongly favouring friendly relations between the two groups—and that even under such circumstances change is not very likely to be generalized to ethnic groups other than those represented in the contact situation

Behaviour Those investigators who have included observation of behaviour among their measures have at first glance arrived at contradictory conclusions Some have found greater changes in behaviour than in attitudes others have reported marked changes ... little change in ... behaviour and ... o the conclusion that ... more strongly influenced than are attitudes by social pressures in the immediate environment

SOME IMPLICATIONS FOR STUDY OF CROSS-CULTURAL CONTACT

It is clear from the foregoing that research on contact between ethnic groups within the United States is in a relatively early stage of refining the questions asked At the moment only a few relationships between variation in specified dimensions of the contact situation and variation along specified dimensions of outcome can be stated with any degree of confidence.

Are we justified in assuming that even these relationships would hold also for instances of cross-cultural contact? Or even that the same variables are relevant? Even a brief consideration of some of the differences which may exist between intergroup contact within a country and contact between individuals of different countries must make us cautious These differences would seem to be of two major sorts differences in positions on various dimensions which typically characterize contact situations of the two sorts differences in the extent to which factors other than those directly related to the contact situation must be taken into account as possible determinants of attitude change

In – ...

... o tact situation and on variables descriptive of the individuals in the situation Settings which appear to be the same may in fact differ on such variables as acquaintance potential Take for example, the situation of living as neighbours In the United States except in the largest cities this is a situation high in acquaintance potential greetings between neighbours who pass on the street may rather quickly expand into extended conversations and then into home visiting However in cultures where there is greater emphasis on formality in personal relationships or where social life is largely restricted to the family residential proximity may

h outstanding characteristic
nts a wide range
place however
of communication. For s
als concerned must be able to communicate with each other
ll) speak a common language
kinds of topics about which
thin the United States this is
ects
are
ties
language barriers however
of the situat on itself as the sole indicator of acquaintance potential

There may be differences also in characteristics typical of individuals in the contact situation. In situations of intergroup contact which have been studied within the United States members of at least one of the groups generally enter the situation with fairly well structured negative stereotypes about the other group Typ cally these stereotypes are not accurate represen ns of the group thus individuals of the object group in the contact situa he two groups, being is combination leads unity for observation iously held negative these individuals are more similar to oneself than ... bination of variables may also occur in cross-cultural contact (Dr James for example is going to describe a situation n which it does hold to a considerable extent) but it may not. It may happen that neither party comes with any clear initial struck by differences in behaviour and in ch circumstances might se of what is assumed to n the United States contact and intergroup contact within a country has to do with the influence of the broader context of which the contact s tuation is only one element Within the United States

to the other c ntemporaneous experiences of members of e ther g oup gen ral cultural setting can be assumed to be well known to both groups the s t tion the only major new

For him personal associations are but one part of a total new experience. He is e ting new food reading unfamiliar journals speaking a more or less st ange language observing diffe ent ways of do ng things having countless casual contacts with storekeepers taxi drivers policemen—as well as with th ndividuals in the part cular s tuation we may hopefully believe we are study ng Th se other aspects of the culture may be *equally as strong* deter minants of att tudes as his more intimate personal assoc at ons

Just as the study of cross-cultural contact requ es broadening the range of determinants of attitude change which a e considered so too it requires

broadening the range of objects of attitudes W [illegible]
toward an ethnic group—whether beliefs [illegible]
essentially attitudes toward individuals [illegible]
example Negroes as an ethnic group [illegible]
dual Negroes in the country there is no over all organization engaged in distinctive activities But in the cross-cultural situation there are not only individuals but characteristics of the culture which are in some ense independent of individuals and activities of the nation which are distinct from those of individuals Thus for instance one may like individual Americans but dislike specific aspects of American culture One may even like Americans and life in the United States and still be opposed to United States foreign policy

Granted that there are important differences between the two types of contact nevertheless there are also evident similarities Are the differences such as to make the variables identified in the studies of American intergroup contact irrelevant? My guess would be no It seems to me their probable effect is to introduce additional considerations which affect the likelihood that a given type of contact situation will lead to attitude change when the participants are members of different countries If the findings from the one type of contact are at all generalizable to the other however this may mean simply that in many cases the values of a number of variables need to be more positive in cross-cultural contacts than in intergroup contact within a single country in order to bring about attitude change

This suggests that the most fruitful place to study the process of cross cultural contact would be in situations high on the variables which seem to be important in domestic intergroup contact that is in situations which are high in acquaintance potential and in social acceptance implication where members of the two groups have equal status within the contact situation and are characterized by similarity of interests and of certain background characteristics such as age or occupation where the social norms are clearly favourable to association between the two groups and where the circumstances of the contact favour co-operation or at least do not introduce competition or conflict Such settings can be found for example in educational institutions in summer work camps in communities whose residents are members of the staff of international organizations such as SHAPE village near Paris

A number of such studies have of course already been carried out A group of four more is due to get under way next autumn under the sponsorship of the Social Science Research Council Centring on foreign students in American colleges and universities these studies will consider such questions as the effect of size of the institution and living arrangements on the extent of personal contact between foreign and native students the effect on attitudes of variations in contact the influence of relative national status and the effect of differences in cultural values Together these studies should throw a good deal of light on the question of applicability of concepts from one type of contact to the other

SOME SPECIAL PROBLEMS OF LEARNING AND TEACHING PROCESS IN CROSS CULTURAL EDUCATION[1]

RONALD LIPPITT and JEANNE WATSON

t idy of a small

in three separate groups ...

group stayed 12 months the second and third groups were

States for six months The visitors for the most part were profess onal personnel and government workers They had no regular university classroom pr gramme but a special sem nar was held for them in American life and government with the r programme co-ordinators from the political science department Most of them visited certain classes made a variety of field trips and spent one or two months as a interne in an agency or an institut on

The research programme was conducted on a voluntary basis after discus s ons with all the vis tors about the purpose of the research the confidential nature of the data and the services wh ch would be rendered by reporting var ous types of informat on The main instrument was a structured interview Th first interview was held soon after arrival and took about four hours in two sess ons A second interview was held at the time of departure and a ...view wa conducted in Germany about e ght months after return

... ons made o ...les about the ... about inter nat onal elat ons democracy the initial ... social change relat onsh ps of the person with his home culture ideas about fam ly life sex oles peer relat ons and relations to authority and also about frustrat ons ... d States nd after return to Germany ...ed some data ... were mixing

... give statistical ...et five problems of learn

and n determ n ng whether use ... p obl ms are

1. Achi ving personal secur ty and self-esteem in relat on to the host culture and its ep esentatives
2. Amb valence about responsibil ty authority and autonomy in the activities of the educ t onal programme
3. Transforming differences between the home culture and the host culture nto learn ng experiences rather than alienation and withdrawal expe riences

[1] ...bstracted from an unpublished man script, *Learner* ... by ... same ... thors.

4 Maintaining appropriate cognitive and emotional relationship with the home country while in the host country
5 Maintaining and using new learnings in the home country after return

ACHIEVING PERSONAL SECURITY AND SELF ESTEEM

Observations about the Visitors

The visitors arrived with a preconception as to the inferior national status of their country in relation to the United States and therefore with expectations of being looked down on and thus of needing to defend This problem of the need to enhance the status of their own country was made more difficult by personal observation and acknowledgement of many points of superiority in the host country These feelings of envy threatened the feelings of loyalty to the home country and intensified the need to glorify the home country and to criticize the host country

But at the same time there was strong need to find a friendly warm host figure who would be a good guide in meeting the many strange situations and finding physical and social satisfactions The stranger needs to get information from friendly hosts about whether his behaviour is appropriate and successful But low self-esteem and expectations of hostility inhibit seeking such information The behaviour of the American hosts was surprising in its lack of hostility toward them and their country This was a relief But the hosts always seemed too busy with their own affairs to give them the attention and audience they really needed And the hosts lacked the warmth to make them really at home—friendliness never seemed to develop into the intimate support they sought

Observations about the Hosts

The hosts were puzzled then challenged to find so much critical hostility where they had expected gratitude and appreciation To cover up the feelings of counter hostility which developed they worked even harder at being sure that all living arrangements and other administrative details were taken care of and tried to give the visitors more freedom in the programme of activities As good hosts they were polite to strangers especially ones they did not understand very well and so of course withheld many suggestions which would have been helpful in guiding the behaviour of the stranger The hosts found it hard to clarify for themselves or the visitors the different situations calling for role relations of host to guest American to German friend-to-friend teacher to-learner The hosts did discover a variety of ways of being more helpful during this early difficult period The most important one was to acquire better diagno ... tuation of the visitor so ... the basis for establishing

AMBIVALENCE ABOUT RESPONSIBILITY AUTHORITY AND AUTONOMY

Participation in an educational experience requires a seeking for learning and acceptance of certain other persons (authors or informants or teachers) as sources of influence on oneself In the cross-cultural situation the sources of influence are of course primarily members of the host culture

Observations about the Visitors

The vis tors found themselves in an educational situation where the teacher d d some lecturing but put much emphasis on d scussions among the members of the group The content of the lectures and discussions dealt with politics the commun ty and the fam ly in the United States Also the group was expected to make a great many decisions about field trips and other programme activities. The sentence completion tests showed that the visitors even in their own country had many conflicts about the acceptance and rejection of authority and responsibility It was even more difficult in this situation where, as nat onal representatives they were compelled to demonstrate at least equality of national status but at the same time they were expected by high authorities to learn important things and take them back to their own country to help it, and to improve their personal status At one moment the group would demand that the teacher spend more time in authoritative lecturing but at the next moment they would demonstrate the need to disagree with everything he said One thing was seen in the observation of the discuss ons which came up in many other places in our data The members of the group did not know how to listen to each other or to accept ideas from each other To accept somebody else s idea was to be defeated and to be a conformist When the group was asked to make group decis ons about where to go on an educational field trip the difficulty became very clear Freedom meant individualism and non interference from others respons bility meant responsibility to oneself not to be a conformist by givi g up one s rights So in relation to both the peer group and the teacher there was the same problem. There were only two alternatives namely be ng completely submissive or be ng dominant and independent The idea of inter-dependence and mutuality of influence and respons bility was lacking

Observat ons abo t the Hosts

The American programme co-ordinators had the idea that the visitors

reject on of the oppo tunity to make decisions This seemed to the hosts

It was hard f r the host to see these things as p oblems of cross-cultural dynamics rather than as an attack on him and his p ogramme

M
des
op ... ities of this special kind of
lea ... situation A third problem for the visitor is that he has to react to many perceptions of difference between the values and behaviour of his home country and the host country

Observations about the Visitors

We can report four different types of reactions to perceived differences between the two countries

First there were a variety of expected differences which had been pre evaluated and where reality or selective perception confirmed and main tained the pre-existing judgments For example at the beginning of the trip the visitors expressed negative judgments about the United States as materialistic and uncultured and about Americans as superficial Essentially the same responses were given at the end of the visit and after returning home One might expect that these negative attitudes would generalize to block other areas of possible learning But this was not the case

The second reaction to culture differences was a rath r open minded exploration of differences followed by a reaction of the way they do it is good but it would never work with us For example the visitors were impressed by the amount of participation of the average citizen in civic affairs and the amount of co-operative action but they felt sure this would not work among the more isolated and competitive citizenry at home

A third reaction was a positive acceptance of certain Am ...
behaviour pattern ...
especially
of this wa
education
child more

The fourth reaction was to become more cosmopolitan or international as a result of the perspective of seeing and accepting the ...
differences This
change at the enc
perspective about ... process seemed to derive from this comparative perspective

As would be expected certain visitors were more open and ready to respond realistically to differences than others But all visitors showed the change impact of exposure to the differences between the two cultures with specific inten tions to do certain things differently because of the vi it to the host culture

Observations about the Hosts

The hosts tried in a variety of ways to provide opportunities to explore differences One of the most interesting was the setting up of discussion groups composed of an equal number of visitors and members of the host ...
T
B

defensive about their own country because of the attacks it seemed to them were being made without any basis of information and observation. Each felt he could see many examples of selective perception where the other was shutting his eyes to various aspects of the unfamiliar situation in order to hold to certain preconceptions. It was difficult to bring up such points for discussion.

THE PROBLEM OF MAINTAINING ONE'S RELATIONSHIP TO THE HOME COUNTRY

Learning to adjust and become accepted in the new culture is such an overwhelming task that the relationship to 'back home' will naturally fade to some degree. But always the fact that one will be returning before long is in the background. The manner in which 'back home' exists psychologically for the visitor has important effects on adjustment and learning.

Observations about the Visitors

Some of the visitors kept their relationship with 'back home' constantly alive by communication and by reacting to the learning situations in terms of their image of what would be expected of them as a representative of 'back home'. The fear of being influenced too easily probably resulted in much more rigidity and defensiveness than would have been required to maintain the approval of fellow countrymen back home. We have already mentioned that the follow countrymen who were with them in the programme were rejected as a reference group.

Other visitors found it easier to adjust wholeheartedly to the host culture by inhibiting any concerns about back home. There was more immediate comfort and reward in the new situation if one didn't face the conflicts of the overlapping psychological situation.

…ation realistically by
…s and values
…them to the

back home situation.

Some of the visitors were without specific jobs to which they could return. This resulted in some anxiety which made the problems of cross-cultural learning more difficult to solve.

Observations about the Hosts

The co-ordinator had difficulty distinguishing between the visitors who were rejecting him (and the U.S.) and those who were consciously trying to test American values and procedures by asking critical questions and looking for weaknesses. He tried to encourage a critical testing of American practice, but he became defensive when, as often happened, the first step in critical testing was a full scale attack on the programme or on the way the co-ordinator was doing his job. Similarly there was difficulty in distinguishing between personal acceptance of the co-ordinator and passive over-conforming acceptance of American ideas and procedures. The hosts were in a good position to help the visitors keep their back home membership salient. They did this sometimes by asking for comparisons between the

American and German situations and by asking to be informed about Germany But they did not do this as much as they might have ... we have mentioned a co-operat ... and the ... of trans ... y rather than in terms of search ... ons which might be specifically appropriate to the visitor s home situation

THE PROBLEM OF MAINTAINING AND USING THE NEW IDEAS BACK HOME

Unfortunately ... do not carry t ... of the informa ... real life situations All our visitors agreed ... a continuing relationship with us which would include an interview six to eight months after they had returned home We were indeed eager to see how things would look by then

Observations of the Visitors

The first reaction on return home was a sense of depression Only one person reported that his first reaction was one of being glad to be back home This initial shock became less as time went on but at the time of the interviews half our visitors reported that they were having problems handling their negative reactions to their social climate and interpersonal relations Their most frequent complaints had to do with the way Germans behaved toward each other

This was not because they were experiencing hostility and suspicion from their co-workers At the time they left the United States many of them reported expectations that they would be met with hostility and rejection They were pleasantly surprised They did not experience this kind of response

Instead they perceived a distance between themselves and other Germans because of their own personal changes At the time of departure from the United States they had reported themselves as feeling like their fellow countrymen on a wide variety of questions of international relations social change goals and the role of America But at the time of the follow up interviews they reported themselves in disagreement with their countrymen on these same questions In spite of this feeling of distance most of the respondents reported efforts to try to bridge the gap rather than to withdraw

At the time of departure from the United States the visitors showed an increase in their feelings of personal power to make a contribution to social change in Germany They had lost much of this confidence at the time of the follow up although most of them reported new activities arising from their visit

The visitors did not find that their trip increased their job opportunities as much as they had hoped or harmed them as much as they had feared But although they had their old jobs or new jobs only three of our visitors were satisfied with their jobs and 18 out of the possible 29 were showing vague or definite interest in getting out of Germany particularly by way of the diplomatic service

would seem to suggest that the cross-cultural experience had not
but had produced a psycholog cal
n they met barriers against acting
and the result was pushing them
in the directio u a in role as a representative of their
c untry

One additional observation The first group of visitors were in the host country for a year the other two groups for half a year The data show that by the end of their stay the first group had been more influenced than the others and gave more evidence of having internal zed American values and f having made more specific plans for contributions back home But the follo v up interviews show more disillusionment and regress on to original f those who had the longer visit On the other hand many of those
h n the six months after they

time to crystall ze mere u e, old assumpt ons in a s tuation where they could test them against cur e t German realit es So the changes created less emotional conflict and were mo e compat ble with the home situation

Observati ns about the Hosts

Stud es of other educat onal s tuat ons have led us to the conclusion that one of the most cruc al points n the learning process is that point where the learner first tries to apply his learnings to the solution of problems in l fe s tuat ons At this t me he most needs the support of his teacher and his fellow l arn rs The repo ts from our follow up nterviews with the cross-cultural vis tors confirm this conclusion But this educational programme did not include any such respons b lit es o have any mechanisms for providing such support Another study which we have made of the productivity team p ogramme of the Fore gn Operat ons Administrat on indicated that the team members p ovided each other w th a great deal of psycholog cal support b ck home and th p ocedures for follow up consultation service also helped upply this need The e is great need for addit onal educational inventions at this po nt in th cross-cultu al educational process

CONCLUDING REMARKS

This s a very brief review of five of the crucial interaction problems wh ch w ha e observed in th rel t onsh ps of the hosts and visitors learners and
t
I W ressed by our
take the host
well selected
presentat es of the particular host country will study the role seriously and with hum lity Programmes of cross cultural exchange offer great promise if kilfully executed

5

PERSONAL CONTACT IN SCHOOL AND CHANGE IN INTERGROUP ATTITUDES

H E O JAMES

When in 1948 Dr Tenen and I began to study the attitudes of English adoles cents towards foreign peoples with a survey covering 11 to 15 year olds we were greatly impressed by the importance they attached to personal contact Many said that they couldn t be certain without personal contact some even said that they couldn t give an opinion at all about people they hadn t met The spontaneity with which such remarks were made—for they were made in unguided interviews and there were no questionnaires to put ideas into their heads—and the many accounts of the effects of personal contact persuaded us to concentrate our study upon the problems of personal contact as a deter minant of ethnic attitudes (The term ethnic is used to cover both nationality and racial origin)

Personal contact does not always improve ethnic attitudes That was clear enough from the interviews in our initial survey even if we had not known that feelings are sometimes bitterest when different peoples live side by side and meet daily What decides the effect of personal contact upon ethnic attitudes?

The interview suggested that when contacts are reassuring sociable good tempered friendly and enjoyable then the persons meeting tend to like and feel friendly towards each other When they belong to different ethnic groups this liking and friendliness for a person may be extended to his ethnic group

Conversely when meetings are disturbing unsociable unfriendly and unpleasant then the persons concerned tend to dislike and feel hostile towards each other If they belong to different ethnic groups then the dislike and hostility may spread from a person to his ethnic group

Thus was a hypothesis that could be tested experimentally To do so we had to make it as probable as we could that contacts would be satisfactory i e had to find out whether in fact they were satisfactory and we had to ascertain whether the relevant attitudes improved

We enlisted the aid of two African women teachers whose personalities command of English and teaching skill were such as to make it likely that they would get on well with their pupils and we arranged for each to be put in sole charge for a fortnight of a mixed class of 13 year-olds in a school whose social climate allowed of good relations between teachers and pupils Twice before and twice after this fortnight the children were given unguided inter views at intervals of six weeks During the fortnight the classes were kept under observation

The interviews and observation of the classes led to the conclusion that relations between African teachers and English children were good Ratings of attitudes towards Africans based on the interviews showed a statisticall

[illegible]

e 43 chil

dren who took all four interviews the attitudes to Africans of all but two improved during the experimental period and even these two did not

he control period 40 did not change in attitude towards
fo the better

s

t
d

endent
studies by two of my students udes to
Chinese after vis ts by a Chinese to a school class and after lessons about China and the Chinese Khan found a similar improvement in attitudes to Indians
h an Indian teacher and lessons about Ind a and the Indians
it seemed undesirable to
—if one could have been
is however anecdotal
evidence in the i terviews of the ke its truth probable

How did the change for the better come about? The children spent a fortnight with a new teacher who was both a new person and an African Right from the sta t the new teacher was regarded both as a person as an
n esentative of Africans
nic group It is pro-
t ethnic group is to
affect attitudes to vards that group should overshadow the other If the new teacher had been reg rded simply as a person or simply Africa tt tudes to Africans would probably not have changed In the

1
evidence
d cl mate of the
s

ship of a d ffer nt ethnic group was kept to the fore by the novelty of the
of

l
the African ov rshadow the person l aspect overemphasizing d fference and ttenu ting the childrens c nviction of fundamental identity between the Africans and themselves This was when th Africans first wore African dress

Du ng the fortn ght the children came to like and trust the African teachers as persons Because the African aspect of these liked pers ns was not min mized they revised their attitude towa ds Af cans. Whatever in their old attitudes to Africans was incompat ble w th the r att tudes towards these persons was

impugned Arguments beliefs and points of view that supported the old attitudes were denied explained away or reinterpreted These well-educated and kindly persons were they felt living denials of their old belief that Africans were primitive and warlike savages And what these persons had to say about Africa and Africans they accepted and incorporated in their new attitudes

It is easy to make the mistake of treating these changes simply or mainly as matters of evidence or of point of view for in interviews changes express themselves very largely in such terms But attitudes have formidable powers of self defence Indeed anyone who studies a series of interviews concerned with ethnic attitudes soon realizes how easily what seem to be plain and straightforward facts can be disposed of by those to whom they are unwelcome Something more than new facts arguments
forces behind the old attitude must be weak
behind the new There must be a redeploym
pect of the attitudes concerned This redistribu on was mediated by
developed attitude toward

onal contact there is response to oneself Unlike events in books and films what happens is affected by one s own actions words and looks There is an immediate and urgent interplay between the participants Th s interaction is dynamic in that it

ted to them personal contact
only an effective maker and undoer of attitudes but often seemed to these children the fundamental sometimes the only valid basis for ethnic attitudes In personal contact they felt that they penetrated to a person s innermost nature as they called it that they really got to know persons and through them peoples

The questions children want answered about persons are linked with powerful emotions and motives They need reassurance against their fears assurance of security and promise of friendliness sociability and enjoyment—if they can get them if they can t then at least they need to know what to expect They want to know how people will act towards them what their intentions are whether they are well or ill disposed whether they will be friendly and like them or whether they will be unfriendly and unsociable or even actively hostile And they feel that personal contact can tell them They are convinced that if a person has behaved towards them in a kind and friendly manner has appeared to like and be interested in them has willingly joined in their activities and talked with them even about herself and her affairs if they have enjoyed being with her and if she has appeared to enjoy being with them then this is the best guarantee for the future and the clearest evidence that she is well intentioned towards them and has a good nature

So much they need to know even when the newcomer is of their own kind but if she differs from them in physical appearance speech dress and way of doing things then they also need to know whether such a person differs fundamentally from themselves or whether despite appearances she is really the same as themselves If they feel that they are dealing with people like themselves then they know what to expect and can discount appearances

Hence the large number of items in the interviews concerned predominantly

on for example
herous or not
that people are wa
t eacherous nasty or not nasty

Hence too the abundance of items that not only reassure against fears but promise secur ty and enjoyment assert ons for example that people are soci lly kind good tempered affectionate helpful and considerate
h t the Africans are the same sort
v and
of daily
c got
l e their schools
hers go out to
and lessons
w k and to what sort of w o k?
n the searching form of a fortnight with a
n effecting

f
the ethnic a
and s mila ly
h

re a pe p
model and dr ving fo ce for an attitude towards
to equal it

Two features of the experiment should be noted The African teachers were wom n and this may have made contact easier and its effect upon the children greater Women are prob bly less disturbing or more reassuring to children
h ldren are often excepted when dislike
ly too the reminder that Africans are
ons ders the preponderance of men
amongst fo eign vis tors and oops in a country and in fore gner roles in films nd othe fict ons

Furthermore the bulk of teacher pupil interaction consisted of group experiences even when interact on was bet veen the teacher and one or two pup ls the e t of the class was usually present The e undoubtedly was much nf rmal d scuss on amongst the child en of what all or most had witnessed a consensus must h ve been r ached for op n ons were remarkably alike in essentials Certainly knowledge of g oup ndorsement must have strengthened th c nvict on with wh ch these op n ons vere held

Both f th se we e favourable but not ndispensable ircumstances There are many c ounts n th interviews of both contacts w th men and contacts with uts de gr up that eff tively changed attitudes

Th new tt tud s that esult d from the contacts w th the African teachers we u ually stere types n the sense that the same desc ipt on and the same ffect e attitude wer appl d to all r most Africans The stage of treating
f
i
f
cases—a d ficult thi g
s d that the new stereotypes be ng f vou able to Afr cans were likely to lead to the seeking rather than the avo ding of conta ts and being not only friendly

but also free from some gross misconception ... before because of ... friendlier think ... essors They at least laid a sound founda... of further development

Certain limitations to generalization from our experiment should be noted The social relations and climate in both the school and the community it served were such as to allow of good relations between African tea... English children though they did no... condition... between ... s and pupils as to make good persona... ery difficult to achieve Furthermore where d... are culturally prescribed for the m... are likely to be stronger and more ... in our experiment In such case ... act however good may be insufficient to change attitudes

Furthermore the children s contacts with Africans before the experiment had been slight and few their initial attitudes were chiefly based on hearsay films and comics It is probable that contacts are more effective in changing ethnic attitudes when previous contacts have been slight and few than when they have been many and close But the former state of affairs is commoner than the latter in English schools

Lastly we have been concern d ...

II THE FOURTEENTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF PSYCHOLOGY

Montreal 7 12 June 1954

H S LANGFELD

~ ~v

in July 1951 that the ... [illegible] f
Scient fic Psychology was adopted At this same meeting ... mittee of the union accepted the generous invitation of the Canadian Psychological Association to hold the Fourteenth Congress in Canada with the Amer can Psychological Associat on as joint sponsor This was the first inter*nat onal congress of psychology to be held under the auspices of the union* previous co gresses had been in tiated by the union s predecessor the Permanent Internat onal Congress of Psychology which was founded in Paris in

M Gill
U ... [illegible] ... otal
membership consisting of full members ... [illegible] ... ers
(the last including ... ives of the members) was 1 021 The 31 countries represented by the psychologists at the congress are shown below

Country	Full and ... members	Associ members
Australi		
Austria	1	1
Belgium	3	1
B il	2	1
Canada	5	1
Chile	299	35
Col mbia	1	
Cub	1	
Dominican Republic	1	1
Egypt	1	
Finla d	1	
Fra e	2	1
Germany	12	
G eece	10	1
I dia	1	
Isr el	1	
Italy	1	
J pan	6	
N therlands	4	
Pakistan	7	
Portugal	2	2
	1	

Country	F Il and t dent members	Associ te members
Scandinavia	15	
South Africa	4	
Spain	2	1
Switzerland	[illegible]	
United Kingdom	27	2
United States	455	97
Uruguay	2	
U S S R	6	
Venezuela	1	
Yugoslavia	1	
	877	144

Many of the foreign psychologists received financial assistance from private individuals or from scientific organizations such as Unesco and the National Science Foundation Loans were made by the American Psychological Association and the Canadian Psychological Association

The programme committee was conf on [illegible] the convention [illegible] possible and [illegible] content of the [illegible] ance what topics should be included a [illegible] select appropriate speakers The committee realized that many would be contributors would be disappointed and that the results of some significant researches might be excluded Nevertheless it decided that the second alternative would make for the better programme This decision was made partly on the basis of the experience at the Stockholm [illegible] s in 1951 and on a general recomm nd [illegible]

In [illegible] us ions [illegible] sted of six evening addresses symposia and sessions of research papers around topics of major importance The formal papers were followed by remarks from a selected group of discussants There were two parallel sessions each morning and afternoon through 8 11 June and a few special sessions on topics of limited interest which were timed so as not to conflict too much with the more general sessions 12 June was reserved for a round table conducted by Dr Otto Klineberg on The Evaluation of International Action Programmes Films demonstrations and commercial exhibits were also presented

Topics for the symposia were carefully chosen to represent the most important interests in scientific psychology Thus the clinical papers were oriented toward the implication of clinical findings rather than the description of clinical procedure the papers on industrial psychology were concerned with the social and technological factors in productivity and the papers on individual differences in ability considered the relevancy of these differences to national policy

Late in the spring the programme committee was informed that six Russian psychologists would like to present papers The general principle of accepting

la l
se papers were A Leontiev
ition and Nature of Mental
of the Institute of Psychology
R S F S R The Theory of
the Types of Act vity of the is System and Psychology
G S Kost ouk of the Inst tute of Psychology at Kiev The Development of the Intelli ence of Infants A V Zaporzhets Development of Voluntary Movements E A. Asratyan of the Academy of Sciences of the U S.S R Switching of Conditioned reflex Act v ty as a Special Form of its Changeabi lity E N Sokolov of the Department of Psycholo y of the University of Moscow Higher Nervous Activity and the Problem of Perception It was of nterest to those present to learn that the Russian psychologists had returned to th cond tioned reflex of Pavlov

On 7 Jun the congress was declared open by Professor H Piéron President of the Internation l Un on of Scientific Psychology Sir Frederic Bartlett
d short addresses followed by Mgr Georges
treal the Hon Brooke Claxton
Daniel Johnson c r Member
of Quebec Dr Leon Lortie
Counc llor of the City of Montreal Dr Cyril James Principal of McGill Uni ersity Professor O Hobart Mowrer Pres dent of the American Psychological Assoc t on Father Noel Mailloux O P President of the Canadian Psycholog cal Associ tion Dr Otto Klineberg Representative of Unesco and Professor Piéron

The evening add es es were

E C Tolman (Cal fornia) on Performance Vectors and the Unconsc ous (He defined a performance vector as a tendency to a specific then and th e perf rmance When several performance vectors are aroused simul taneou ly th final overt performance will be a result of some kind of inter ction between them The interaction between performance vectors can just as well explain some behavioural facts as can the concepts of the cons ous and unconsc ous)

E A Bott (To onto) on Should Psychology Become an Applied Sc ence? (Ther should be safeguards to ensure the applications of psychology on a sound sc ent fic bas s)

J Pia et (Geneva and Pari) on Perceptual and Cogn t ve (or Operat onal) Components in the Development of the Concept of Space in the Child (Cogn t n was at least as important as pe cept on in the development of th child s grasp of the re l ty of Euclidean space)

Baron Albe t Michotte van den Berck on Percept on and Cognit on (He llustr t d with m ving p ctures some of the important work he has been doing for many ye rs on the percept on of causality and various perceptions n ol ng movement.)

W ld G Penfield (McG ll and Mont eal Neurolog cal Inst tute) on The Cortical Record f the Stream of Consc ousness (Electr cal stimulat on of th cereb al cortex of th consc ous human be ng may p oduce psychical responses The individual thou h consc ous of his present environment

may recall memories of past experience They are indeed more vivid and in more detail than ordinary voluntary memories For example when music is heard the instruments can be identified and the concert hall or cafe is seen and the originally attendant emotion felt)

The problem of instincts continues to be of great interest to
In the symposium Experimen

ome of the most recent
on animal behaviour W S Verplanck was absent but submitted a paper entitled Learned and Innate Behaviour To d prochement of Concepts describ

gers) in his paper Parental
and the Problem of Instincts stated that the motivation for such behaviour is to be found in peripheral physiological changes rather than central neural excitation In An Attempt at an Analysis of the Parental Behaviour of the Male Three spined Stickleback J J A van Iersel (Leyden) described the inhibitory effect of the fanning drive on the sex drive and G P Baerends (Groningen) in Egg Recognition in the Herring Gull stated that his experiments showed that spotted eggs had a higher releasing value than evenly coloured eggs and also that size was of great importance

It is conceded that projective tests have been very helpful in clinical practice In the symposium Projective Technique and Psychological Theory their contribution to theory was discussed D R Miller (Michigan) in his paper Projective Techniques as Research Tools told of the need to design special projective methods for different theoretical problems In her paper Projective Techniques in their Relation to Psychoanalytic and Psychological Theory E Frenkel Brunswik (California) stated that in view of the revival of the emphasis on consciousness projective data should be viewed not only as revelations of defence mechanisms but
com
a
ha perceived or what was
be with the advent of projective tests and the increased value of psychoanalysis a new impetus had been given to the study of mental content A whole new set of relationships could be opened up between religious values independence training achievement motivation and economic development In his paper Ambiguity Projective Material Psychotherapy D J van Lennep (Utrecht) spoke of contrast themes which appear in thematic test protocols contrasts such as work leisure and rest unrest These themes which involve ambiguity are the opposite of themes whose contents have a relative certainty Ulcer patients suppress ambiguities homosexuals have too many ambiguities while healthy persons have neither too many nor too few

Electronic computers are opening up new possibil

lectronic
Computers in Mental Testing He drew a contrast between present methods of analysis in mental testing and what may be developed by the new computers. C. F Wrigley (Illinois) submitted a paper Impacts of High-speed

.J

~ h h inoiv oujeu c u developed equauous
lata which yielded psychological
iteria of psychological ell being
and mechan cal success ıne eq e been adapted to an electronic computer A paper entitled Tests of Significance in Factor Analys s was subm tted by C Radhakrishna Rao (India) who wa not able to be present stressi g the difficulty of the computation of some of the equations in factor analysis He hoped that high speed computors would come to the assistance of the mathemat c ans

In the sympos um The Relation of the Person to his Environment the old problem of the relations of the inner processes of the individual to the outer processes of his env ronment was discussed from various an les Gardner Murphy (Menninger Foundation) in his report The Boundaries Between the Indi idual and His Wo ld descr bed the d fferent boundaries betv een the self and non self from the distinct awareness of self to the depersonal zation of self where according to the results of the psychology of India selfhood is lost. E Bruns vik (California) in her paper Reason ng as a Uni ersal Behaviour discussed the relat ve validity of perception th nking and reasoning She ended with the statement that a somewhat indirect point of agreement with *Gestalt psychology is the vindication of the more primordial cognitive function*
of the intellect R Leeper (Oregon)
ate processes between situation
warned that in the thinking
type of methodology we may over rate the amount of real explaining that has been done

A wid range of subjects was treated n the session on Recent Development in Sensory P ychology In the paper on Lum nos ty Curves for Normal and D hromatic Subjects C H Graham and Y His a (Columb a) stated that there s the expected lo ering of lum nos ty in the long wavelength of the spectrum for p otonopes and a reduct on in sensitivity in the wavelength
Gunter
hen the
ould not
distinguish between the stimuli In short under the conditions of the experiment th cat was found to be colour blind R. G anit (Stockholm) reported results of exper ments he d d on the problem of Bra n Control of the Sense Organs H was able to exc te single gangl on cells to the retina by excitation from the

Activity in th Eye H K H rtline (New York) concluded that in the complex vertebrat ret na diverse patterns of response suitable for signalling sudden

and loudness

In the symposium Present Status of Freudian Theory the problem of making psychoanalysis a science was examined from the point of view of the data of psychoanalysis and from the point of view of specially devised experiments G Zilboorg (New York) demonstrated how Freud sought light with regard to human psychology via the first empirical syntheses of the sixteenth century L S Kubie (New York) presented a paper on Research Possibilities in Psychoanalysis describing the research which is urgently needed in order to make an objective evaluation of therapeutic results W Toman (Harvard) contributed a paper The Conceptual Structure of Freudian Theory as Related to Experimental Verification He contended that Freudian theory covers a wider realm of phenomena has a greater number of followers a larger bibliography etc than any other person [illegible]

In [illegible]

for N [illegible]

situati [illegible] (Johannesburg) in his paper [illegible] Individual Differences in Ability and their Implications for National Policy in South Africa said that in order to make vocational tests universally applicable in Africa they had to be so constructed that they could be given to large groups by means of silent moving pictures V Coucheron Jarl (Oslo) in his paper Intellectual Abilities and Schooling as a Psychological and Social Issue stated that although degree of education is not the only cause of differences in test performance it is a very important factor—as is seen for example in the test scores between rural and urban boys M Yela (Madrid) gave a paper entitled Some Historical and Experimental Remarks on Selection Problems in Spain He described what is being done today in his country in regard to the problem of criteria in test performance school and industrial selection and group differences in ability A H El Koussy (Cairo) described Individual Differences and Social Reconstruction in Egypt

The symposium on Recent Advances in Conditioning was concerned with the method of conditioning in regard to the higher mental processes such as perception conceptualization anxiety and differences in personality E N Sokolov (Moscow) in his paper The Higher Nervous Activity and the Problem of Perception remarked that perception is a reflex process He therefore studied the role of the orienting reflex in human [illegible]

seem [illegible]

raty [illegible]

is o [illegible]

acti [illegible] switching due not to innate activity but to properties of the stimulus developed by specific training B M Teplov (U S S R) in Types of Higher Nervous Activity developed the thesis that the nature of functioning of the large hemispheres of the brain is the basis for a theory of temperament J L Lacey (Fels Research Institute) in Conditioned Automatic Responses in the Experimental Study of Anxiety stated that his data showed that there was unconscious [illegible] anticipation of [illegible]

a paper entitled [illegible]

able level of sign [illegible]

dysthymics that [illegible]

persist longer [illegible] stated that Soviet psychologists feel that their fundamental task is to study the form and nature of the properties of the mental processes of man

The general theme of the symposium Soc al Variables in Personality Deter m nat on was to sho v how commun ty organization socio-economic class and group structure cause changes in personal ty J Israel (Stockholm) read a paper on Personality Chan e in a Sociall, D sturbed Rural Community He descr bed the personal ty structure of the inhabitants of a rural community

Sweden hich had recentl, been industrial zed Adjustment was difficult and the conflicts in the indi idual caused increase in the social disturbance of the town E Hohn (Tub ngen) spoke about Sociometric Studies on the Adjustment Process of D splaced Persons The study was upon refugee chil dren in the same school with native children of Western Germany The refu ee ch ld wishing to join the in group adopts the collective norms of ceeds in adjusting to the group depends ad a paper he effect of parents and teachers ldren of the middle classes than among the other classes he process of transmiss on of par ntal values to the children and the relati e role played in this process by school and home were very complex D Lagache (Paris) in Soc al zat on and Identificat on found among other things conclusions along Freudian l nes that dentification is one of the most important aspects of the theory of transfer in psycho nalysis

The sess on on Mechanisms of Motivated Behaviour stressed the importance of specific physiolo cal p ocesses particularly in relation to the emotions E Stellar (Pennsylvania) in Hypothalam c Mechanisms in Motivated Beha viour spoke of the complex phys ological control in motivation Of particular impo tance is the hypothalamus The funct on of the hypothalamus in hunger and thirst was described J V Brady (Washington) and H F Hunt (Chicago) described the results of Exper mental Analysis of Emotional Behaviour studying the eff cts of cort cal and subcort cal ablations and also certain drugs on the condit oned emotional response of the fear or anxiety type R. L Solo mon (Harvard) in his epo t Traumatic Avo dance Learn ng stated that there a e two majo p o esses underlying the mainten nce of the avoidance response on s emot onal the othe ad ptive N E M ller (Yale) in his paper Drive Dri e redu t on, and Rew rd concluded that a number of mechanisms regu lat hun e t is redu ed by food n the mouth or food in the stomach stomach distens n p oduces mot vat ons (perhaps nausea) conflict ng with hunger ed the importance of Exploratory Drives is bas c as internal drives such

(Israel) took part in a sympo-

d ls n contrast behavio r is necessary for successful

In the symposium Present Status of Freudian Theory the problem of making psychoanalysis a science was examined from the point of view of the data of psychoanalysis and from the point of view of specially devised experiments G Zilboorg (New York) demonstrated how Freud sought light with regard to human psychology via the first empirical syntheses of the sixteenth century L S Kubie (New York) presented a paper on Research Possibilities in Psychoanalysis describing the research which is urgently needed in order to make an objective evaluation of therapeutic results W Toman (Harvard) contributed a paper The Conceptual Structure of Freudian Theory as Related to Experimental Verification He contended that Freudian theory covers a wider realm of phenomena has a greater number of followers a larger bibliography etc than any other personal

In the s
for Natior
situation i
paper Ind
Policy in S
applicable
to large gro
in his paper Intelle
Issue stated that ... on is not the only cause of differences in test performance it is a very important factor—as is seen for example in the test scores between rural and urban boys M Yela (Madrid) gave a paper entitled Some Historical and Experimental Remarks on Selection Problems in Spain He described what is being done today in his country in regard to the problem of criteria in test performance school and industrial selection and group differences in ability A H El Koussy (Cairo) described Individual Differences and Social Reconstruction in Egypt

The symposium on Recent Advances in Conditioning was concerned with the method of conditioning in regard to the higher mental processes such as perception conceptualization anxiety and differences in personality E N Sokolov (Moscow) in his paper The Higher Nervous Activity and the Problem of Perception remarked that perception is a reflex process He therefore studied the role of the orienting reflex in human perception which his data seem to indicate to be a complex reaction of the whole organism E A Asparatyan (U S S R) found that Trans switching in the Higher Nervous Activity is of two kinds that form which is caused by regularities of innate kinds of activity in the central nervous system and trans switching due not to innate activity but to properties of the stimulus developed by specific training B M Teplov (U S S R) in Types of Higher Nervous Activity developed the thesis that the nature of functioning of the large hemispheres of the brain is the basis for a theory of temperament J L Lacey (Fels Research Institute) in Conditioned Automatic Responses in the Experimental Study of Anxiety stated that his data showed that there was unconscious un
anticipation of sh
a paper entitled
able level of signi
dysthymics that
persist longer ... that Soviet psychologists feel that their fundamental task is to study the form and nature of th properties of the mental processes of man

The general theme of the symposium Social Variables in Personality Determination as to show how community organ zation socio-economic class and group structure cause changes in personality J Israel (Stockholm) read a paper on Personality Change in a Socially D sturbed Rural Community He described the personality structure of the inhab tants of a rural community in Sweden which had recently been industrialized Adjustment was difficult and the confl cts in the ind vidual caused increase in the social disturbance of the town E Hohn (Tubingen) spoke about Sociometric Studies on the Adjustment Process of Displaced Persons The study was upon refugee children in the same school w th nati e children of Western Germany The refu ee child ı shing to join the in group adopts the collective norms of that group How ell the child succeeds in adjusting to the group depends upon the personal ty of the child H T Himmelweit (London) read a paper on Socio-econom c Background and Personality She described the effect of soc al class in En land upon a group of adolescents and their parents and teachers She found no evidence of greater anxiety among children of the m ddle classes than among the other classes She also found that the process of ... ies to the children and the relat e role played in ... D Lagache (Paris) in

cular
inger
cago)

importance is the ... J V Brady (Wash ngton) ... and thirst was described ... of Experimental Analys s of Emotional Behaviour described the re ults of ... and subcortical ablations and also certain drugs studying th effects of ort cal ... emot onal response of the fear or anxiety type R. L Solomon (H rvard) in his report Traumat c Avoidance Learning stated that there a e two m j r processes underly ng the ma ntenance of the avoidance response ... d ... N E M ller (Yale) in his paper Drive ... chanisms regu ... mach stomach ... with hunger distens n produces mot v ... H F Harlow (Wisconsin) emphasi ed the importance of Exploratory Drives ... be just as basic as internal drives such

... ttman (Israel) took part in a sympo- ... Mult d mens onal Analysis of Beha ... The Conjunctive D junct ve and Compensatory M d ls f r Complex Behaviour conjunctive and d sjunct ve models n cont ast to the older compensatory model In the conjunct ve model a minimum of ach component of the behaviour is necessary for successful ... mum of any one of the compo ... Generalized Simplex for Factor ... alled radex theory ... all that ... lso more

In the old days consciousness was thought to be inside the subject The main aim of the symposium Consciousness Revised and Revived was to examine the newer concept of consciousness whose principal attribute is openness to the world A Wellek (Mainz) described Consciousness and Phenomenological Approach to Psychology Without the phenomonological method there would be no characterology psychoanalysis or characterological diagnosis J Nuttin (Louvain) in Consciousness Behaviour and Personality said that although the concept of consciousness does not solve any concrete scientific problem about behaviour we must use the concept in order to attack the problems of behaviour and of personality in a realistic manner F Heider (Kansas) in Consciousness the Perc n ' World and Interaction with Oth rs ... people had to be understood in ... to each other and at the same ... same environment S S Tomkins (Princeton) read a paper Consciousness and the Unconscious in a Model of the Human Being Consciousness i a form of duplication in nature Though important it must be considered within a more general concept of the human being Man can be best understood as an intercommunication system for the reception transmis ion translation and transformation of messages conscious and unconscious

In the sympo ium Cerebral Functions and Behaviour results of experiments from a variety of approaches (electroencephalographic experimental surgical therapeuto-surgical clinical) to the problem of brain behaviour relationships were presented In hi paper Correlates between Psychological Processes and the Electrical Activity of the Brain H H Jasper (McGill) said that we lacked fundamental knowledge of the meaning of brain waves from a neurological point of view Of one thing however we were certain They did not represent the actual discharge of the cortical cells They represent only a small sampling of the synchronous changes in field potentials in aggregates of ganglion networks which may serve to facilitate or inhibit or to time neuronal cell discharge

H E Rosvold and J M R Delgado (Yale) in their paper Effect on Behaviour of Electrical Stimulation of the Monkey s Brain stressed the similarity between the results of stimulating the frontal lobes and of frontal lobotomy and also of the relation between fear evoked by electrical stimulation and ordinary fear A L Benton (Iowa State) in his paper Right left Identification Finger localization and Cerebral Status stated that there was a systematic growth in ability in respect to right left identification and finger localization by normal children from ages 6 to 10 A large proportion of brain injured and defective children are extremely poor in th ...

h ...

... relief of the ... intractable pain after frontal lobe operations is accompanied by decreased introversion

Even in today s highly mechanized production systems there are different types of work organization This problem was discussed from different angles in the symposium Social and Technological Organization in Industrial Production Systems R Likert (Michigan) stated in his paper A Psychological Foundation for a Modified Theory of Management that the greatest productivity employee motivation and job satisfaction were obtained when mana

gerial and supervisory practices deviated from trad tional principles of management The reason for these superior results is that traditional theory of management is based on almost completely invalid assumptions G Westerlund (Stockholm) read a paper on Assessment within Various Frames of Reference of some Factors Considered as Contributory to Industrial Productivity He b lieves it necessary to follow two precautions in assessing factors in work s tuations increase the number of direct and indirect productivity measures applied stating clearly the frame of reference for the invest gation and make parallel tudies of several factors in the same work situation A T M Wilson (London) had a paper on Some Contrasting Socio-techn cal Systems Among other s tuations he described certain conditions in the British coal m ning ndustry—role systems and wo k group cultures connected with different types and levels of mechanization at the coal face show the complexity of the f ctors involved in the process of technological change J K Hemphill (Ohio State) who read a paper Effectiveness of Work Teams has done four years of research on such a primary social unit as the aircrew He believes that the concepts and methods wh ch he has developed in his studies of aircrews can be used with ad antage in problems of efficiency of industrial work teams

Recent Trends in Perceptual Theory were illu trated by four symposium p pers I Kohler (Innsbruck) described some important Experiments with Prolonged Opt cal Distortions He had subjects v ear glasses for two or three weeks wh ch allowed blue rays to enter the eyes v hen the gaze was to the left h n the gaze was to the right After removing the gla ses a hether the gaze is to He also had subjects ield It took at least a Only v hen the motor normal aspect again l Stimulation and the Possibil ty of a Global Psychophysics expressed the need of a psychophysics of form surface of depth of motion of deformation and above all a psychophysics of the perc ptual constancies We should always remember that percept on s a kind of commerce with the wo ld and that this is mediated by timulation no matter what theory we hold regard ng the role of memory in perception In his p per Pe cept on and Verbal Beh viour L Postman (Cali f rni) exp essed the belief that phenomenal constructs used in the analysis of pe cept on suffer the fallacy of re fication. He also desc bed the results of e pe iments which showed the sim la ity of princ ples govern ng both perceptual h b ts and verbal hab ts H Wallach (Swarthmore) n his paper Memory

nd theoret cal imp tance D Lewis (Iowa) in Facil tation nd Interference n the P rformance of a Va iety of Perceptual motor Tasks stated that int f rence occurs when skill d responses acquired in learning one or more respo es a e napprop i t fo another task. Facilitation occurs when inter p etative and manipulat ve proficiencies are compatible with the learn ng of a n w task. M Ponzo (Rome) read a paper on The Moto Factor from Percept on to Action As a result of the experiments he ha made in the motor field he wished to emphasize the central part (mental operation) of every action These mental oper tions also have motor components Although

In the old days consciousness was thought to be fixed... the subject. The main aim of the symposium Consciousness, Revised and Revived, was to examine the newer concept of consciousness whose principal attribute is openness to the world. A. Wellek (Mainz) described Consciousness and Phenomenological Approach to Psychology: Without the phenomenological method there would be no characterology, psychoanalysis or characterological [illegible]. J. Nuttin (Louvain) in Consciousness, Behaviour and Personality said that, although the concept of consciousness does not solve any concrete scientific problem about behaviour, we must use the concept in order to attack the problems of behaviour and of personality in a realistic manner. F. Heider (Kansas) in Consciousness, the Perceptual World, and Interaction with Others, pointed out that all interaction between people had to be understood in terms of the fact that they are mutually "open" to each other and at the same time open toward the same environment. S. S. Tomkins (Princeton) read a paper Consciousness and the Unconscious in a Model of the Human Being: Consciousness is a form of duplication in nature. Though important, it must be considered within a more general concept of the human being. Man can be best understood as an intercommunication system for the reception, transmission, translation and transformation of messages, conscious and unconscious.

In the symposium Cerebral Functions and Behaviour results of experiments from a variety of approaches (electroencephalographic, experimental-surgical, neuropsycho-surgical, clinical) to the problem of brain behaviour relationships were presented. In his paper Correlations between Psychological Processes and the Electrical Activity of the Brain, H. H. Jasper (McGill) said that we lacked fundamental knowledge of the meaning of brain waves from a neurological point of view. One thing however we were certain. They did not represent the actual discharges of the cortical cells. They represent only a small sampling of the synchronous changes in "field potentials" in aggregates of neuronal networks which may serve to facilitate or inhibit or to time neuronal cell discharge.

H. E. Rosvold and J. M. R. Delgado (Yale) in their paper Effect on Behaviour of Electrical Stimulation of the Monkey's Brain, stressed the similarity between the results of stimulating the frontal lobes and of frontal lobotomy and also of the relation between fear evoked by electrical stimulation and ordinary fear. A. L. Benton (Iowa State) in his paper Right-Left Discrimination, Finger Localization and Cerebral Status, stated that there was a systematic growth in ability in respect to right-left discrimination and finger localization of normal children from ages 6 to 10. A large proportion of brain-injured and defective children are extremely poor in these performances. Adult patients with recently acquired cerebral disturbance do not, however, show impairment in these behaviours. A. Petrie spoke of the Effects on Personality of Excisions in Different Regions of the Brain. She found that the successful relief of the suffering of patients with intractable pain after frontal lobe operations is accompanied by decreased introversion.

Even in today's highly mechanized production systems there are different types of work organization. This problem was discussed from different angles in the symposium Social and Technological Organization in Industrial Production Systems. R. Likert (Michigan) stated in his paper A Psychological Foundation for a Modified Theory of Management, that the greater productivity, employee motivation and job satisfaction were obtained when mana-

traditional principles of manage

d
e
e

(Stockholm) read a paper on Assess
f some Factors Considered as Contributory to Industrial Produc
two precautions in assessing factors in work
measures
and make
M Wilson
ns Among
oal mining
h different
ndustry—role systems
types and levels of mechanization at the coal face show the complexity of the
of technological change J K Hemphill (Ohio
fo ears

R cent Tr nds in Pe ceptua
papers I Kohler (Innsbruck) descr bed some important Experiments with Prolonged Optical Distortions He had subjects wear glasses for two or three weeks which all wed blue rays to enter the eyes when the gaze was to the left and yellow rays when the gaze was to the right After removing the glasses a neutral grey ll appear blue or yellow according to whether the gaze is to the ri ht o to the left This effect lasts fo several weeks He also had subjects
eversed right and left of the visual field It took at least a
or
n
ie
es

is
of
ry
r

c v d structu e a d how this
Invest gations n the fi ld of Motor Skills have been both of practical and theo etical importance D Lewis (Iowa) in Facilitation and Interference in the Performance of a Var ety of Perceptual motor Tasks stated that nterferen e occurs wh n skill d responses acquired in learning one or more esponses are inapp priate for another task. Facil tat on occurs when inter p etative and manipul tive profic encies a e comp tible with the learning of a n w task M Ponzo (Rome) read a paper on The Motor Factor f om Perc pt on t Action As a result of the experiments he ha made in the motor field he wished to mphasize the central part (mental operation) of every action These mental operations also have motor components Although

K U Smith entitled his paper General Theory of Human Motion he k that the name theory of space str t — s to h — cor t A

— (Cambridge) who has been engaged for some — a ct and manipulative analysis of motor skills in relat on —

i speed in sensori motor ige and with short term these central processes — on children A V Zaporzhets (Mo cow) stated in his paper Development of Voluntary Movements that voluntary conscien tiously regulated movements are a product of development in the course of which initial forms of the external activity gradually acquire a character of the internal psychic processes which proceed to motor reactions

Although the ultimate interest of the members of the symposium Personal Contact and Change in Intergroup Attitudes is on the results of contacts of national groups their research is principally concerned with he — attitude in contacts within gro — I n

Seitiz (New York University) — in the social group S W Cook and Claire — ame this fluence the Attitudinal Outcomes of Personal Con — Some Factors Which In the persons in he — T t subject The ex held by the in g — and nature and intensity of attitudes of the persons group and the personality factors in the outcome of contact experiences H E O James (London) in Personal Contact in School and Change in Intergroup Attitudes reported the results of a situation where African women teachers were put in charge of English school classes The pupils who regarded the teachers both as Africans and persons learned to like the Africans and this attitude became a stereotype toward all Africans R Lippitt and J Watson (Michigan) reported the results of their study of 29 German visitors in their paper Some Special Problems of Learning and Teaching Process in Cross cultural Education Among the problems which they considered important was that of main taining and using new learnings in the home country after return

In the psychology of personality there has been more international agree ment on diagnostic methods than on interpretation of symptoms and facts Many of the theories concerning characterology have originated in Europe A sympo ium was devoted therefore to European Characterology H von Bracken (Brunswick) read a paper The Present Situation of European Charac terology The main difference between American theories of personality and European characterology is that the latter is closer to philosophy In conse quence more attention is given to the dynamics of personality F J J Buy tendijk (Utrecht) in his paper The Dynamic Foundation of Feminine Existence said that the main difference between the sexes is one of dynamics The boy

rgetic expans ve and aggressive the girl is
who was not pres nt
R Gilbert (Whea
determined by the
ton) stated that the e
f llowing aspects emotional potency threshold o otional excitability
depth of emot onal reaction and emotional scope R Zazzo (Paris) spoke about Characterolo y and Experimental Approach to Character (Present Situation in France) Zazzo descr bed Le Senne s theory of characterology and spoke of some of the criticisms of it. The fundamental contribution of Le Senne consisted of the dist nction he made between character personality and ego In the absence of R Le Senne his paper The Rule of Concordance in Characterolo y was read by Zazzo The rule of concordance essentially consists of find n the common denominator in what the different charactero
h ve seen
ment in the field of information

(Harvard) sta
There are some s ts of elements at th outset—objects
or symbols Th possess on of one of the elem nts reduces the uncertainty existing prior to its reception W J McGill (M I T) in his paper Information Association and Inter ct on stated that the psycholo ical applications of nformation transmiss on require a multivariate extension of Shannon s model of transmis on information Two results are interestin multi ariate nformation tr nsmiss on is a close r lative of the analys s of variance in class cal tatist cs and know d of the s gnal output of one transmitter may in som cases actually red
another transm tt r D M
tatistical informat on flow
mann r f concept f rmat on and concept handl n in suc
B Mandelb ot (Paris) as absent but submitted a paper entitled Statistical Structure of Langua e and a Structural P ycholo ical Criter on He brings the fa tor of the cost of commun cati n and th reby succeeds in deriving Zipf l v n a at onal way and in formulat ng a generally useful cr terion

In the sympos um Cross nat onal research in Social Psycholo y several ports wer made on c oss nati nal stud es in social psycholo y There were also theoret cal papers S Schachter (M nnesota) in C oss-cultural Exp ri mental Research Methodol ical Problems and Factual Findin s in an Intern t nal Study in G oup B haviour described an experiment conducted by the Organi at on fo Holland Sweden Fr nce N rway B lgium Duyker (Amster d m) n Cross nation l I Cons derat ons ta ted with the p em e that diff rences n beh viour have some relation to d ffe ences in nat onality It is by me ns of comparative cross-cultural research that w can find out wh re and to what extent there is a relation b twe n b haviou and nat onality S Lys aard (Oslo) presented a paper prepared by v Aubert, B R. Fishe
T ach rs Att tudes to In
Review of R lationships n
Countr es. This is the sam
we e tv o kinds of emphasis n the threat perceptions of the persons interviewed

6

K U Smith entitled his paper General Theory of Human Mot on
that the name theory of space str
to
cor
A
bridge) who has been engaged for some ... er and manipulative
analysis of motor skills in relation to
zation of
tance
perfor
change of speed with increasing age and with short term ... of speed in sensori motor
fatigue are due for the most part to the time taken by these central processes
As a result of experiments on children A V Zaporzhets (Mo cow) stated in
his paper Development of Voluntary Movements that voluntary conscien
tiously regulated movements are a product of development in the course of
which initial forms of the external activity gradually acquire a
character of the internal psychic processes which proceed
reactions to motor

Although the ultimate interest of the members of the symposium Personal
Contact and Change in Intergroup Attitudes is on the results of contacts of
national groups their research is principally concerned with the results on
attitudes in contacts with
his paper Adjustment in

udents are happy to find th
Then there is loneliness and they are apt through projection to blame this ... along in a new society
society Finally there is integration in the social group S W Cook and Claire
Selltiz (New York University) presented a paper Some Factors Which In
fluence the Attitudinal Outcomes of Personal Contact They conclude that
the persons in the contact situation should be thought of as both object and
subject The extent to which the persons as objects differ from the stereotypes
held by the in group of the individual s particular group and the personality
and nature and intensity of attitudes of the persons as subjects are important
factors in the outcome of contact experiences H E O James (London)
in Personal Contact in School and Change in Intergroup Attitudes reported
the results of a situation where African women teachers were put in charge
of English school classes The pupils who regarded the teachers both as
Africans and persons learned to like the Africans and this attitude became
a stereotype toward all Africans R Lippitt and J Watson (Michigan) reported
the results of their study of 29 German visitors in their paper Some Special
Problems of Learning and Teaching Process in Cross-cultural Education
Among the problems which they considered important was that of main
taining and using new learnings in the home country after return

In the psychology of personality there has been more international agree
ment on diagnostic methods than on interpretation of symptoms and facts
Many of the theories concerning characterology have originated in Europe
A sympo ium was devoted therefore to European Characterology H von
Bracken (Brunswick) read a paper The Present Situation of European Charac
terology The main difference between American theories of personality and
European characterology is that the latter is closer to philosophy In conse
quence more attention is given to the dynamics of personality F J J Buy
tendijk (Utrecht) in his paper The Dynamic Foundation of Feminine Existence
said that the main difference between the sexes is one of dynamics The boy

example may be hastened or retarded by colour The response of man to colour may depend for the most part on environmental factors on the other hand it is quite possible that effective states produced by warm colours and by gloomy skies are more than re integrative responses dependent upon earlier environmental cont guities In his paper Methodological Requirements in the Study of Normal and Defective Colour Vision D Farnsworth (U S Navy Medical Research Laboratory) after describing the methodological tools necessary for research in colour vision remarked that there appears the

1 better defined psychophysical discipline to re-examine

one ational definitions and to

of colour vision i st u

deal about the colour d fferent at n responses ol t e

tant research in this field R M Evans (Eastman Kodak

of Colour He believes that

Two special convocat is

] F A Bott Jean Piaget and L

Michotte van den

Inion of Scientific

I E T Rasmussen

vice pres der t e were elected are O Kl neberg Sir Frederic Bartlett H Piéron N alloux J Drever H S Langfeld Baron A Michotte van den Berck J Elmgren H C J Duyker and J Germain The execut ve comm ttee elected O Klineberg secretary gene al and N Ma lloux treasurer to take office 1 January 1955

The next congress is to take place in 1957 but place and dates have not yet been dec ded

enemy oriented emphasis and war oriented emphasis Those persons who were enemy oriented were more in favour of increased defence efforts had more confidence in the foreign policy of their government (except Sweden) were politically more conservative and in countries with conservative governments were more often in agreement with their government s domestic policy G W Allport (Harvard) in a paper entitled Outlook of Youth in Ten Countries described an inquiry directed to 1 900 college students in the United States New Zealand South Africa Egypt Mexico France Italy Germany Israel and Japan All the students are interested in interplanetary travel all except Israeli French and Japanese feel the need of religion all want closer parent child relationship There is also a desire for travel and for world unity Among the differences in value there is a more pessimistic outlook around the Mediterranean there is more evidence of optimism and voluntarism the farther away one gets from this area

The various interests in current research on problems of the higher mental processes were represented by the papers in the session on Problem Solving Behaviour G Humphrey (Oxford) in his paper The Problem of Problem Solving treated the following aspects trial and error the directiveness of activity the relation of the activity of the partial organic systems to that of the whole integration of originally diverse activities stereotyped activity and concept formation H H Kendler (New York University) submitted a paper Verbal Factors in Problem Solving Behaviour He had one group (reversal shift) learn a second concept which was the reverse of a concept previously learned The second group (non reversal shift) learned a second concept unrelated to the first concept The reversal shift occurred more rapidly than the non reversal shift A S Luchins (McGill) presented a paper on A Variational Approach to the Role of Set in Problem Solving describing the factors which tended to maximize the set or *Einstellung* effect and those which tended to minimize the effect B Inhelder (Geneva) in her paper Patterns of Inductive Thinking described experiments in the field of inductive thinking on 1 700 children and adults from 5 to 16 years The first stage of
7 years The goals of action are the pleasure
The second stage is from 2 11 The goals of
he discovery of practical rules The third
stage is 14 15 years The goals consist in trying to find the truth and not simply in the controlling of the events D W Taylor (Stanford) described work on Problem Solving by Groups He stated that by comparing the predicted with the actual proportion of groups solving a problem one can determine whether working as a member of a group significantly affects individual performance

In the session on Recent Developments in Colour the field of colour was broadly reviewed H Piéron (Paris) contributed a paper on The problem of the Role of the Receptors Transmitter and Response Mechanisms in Chromatic Vision It is necessary to explain the part the physiological processes play in the successive stages of colour perception We already know something about colour adaptation colour constance variability of white light contrast variations in the perception of yellow and subjective colours but there is still much to be learned A H Riesen (Chicago) read a paper on The Role of Light and Colour in Psychobiology He discussed the important role colour plays in the behaviour of certain animal and also strongly emphasized the part colour has in human behaviour Fundamental growth processes for

The Federation has co-operated with UN Agenc es n three spheres First by helping to make th natı nal d legations at UN and its Agency assembl es more ware of mental health principles and of soc al needs Thus n ol es some ed cat onal wo k m ng the d legates and in th long term dire tly nfluences the work of the Agency S co dly th f deration has been con rned with the moral aspects and cond ti ns f employment w thin international ecretariats and has had a number of meet gs with UN fficials on th ubject f human rel tions n international organiza t ... h ld on the election nd personnel management ... eference

In conclus on t may be sa d th... bility t live harmoniously in ch nging en ironment ep tomizes the po ... of ocial psy h logy to the wo k of the federati n.

THE UNIVERSITY OF PARIS INSTITUTE OF PSYCHOLOGY

Ru des Écoles Paris

The Univers ty f Paris Institute f Psy hology f unded in 1921 by M Henri P éron Hon rary Professor t th Collège d F n e was the first n France to prov de theor tical d p a tical urses in c ntifi psych logy nd to train technicians nd esearch w kers in all fields f pplied o theoretical psy hology This specialized institut c mes under the cientific uthority of the Faculty f Arts the F culty of *Scien th F culty f Medici th Collèg de F an* and the *Éc l Prat que des H tes Étud* It is t pres t directed by Messrs Del y Pr fesso t th F culty f Medi in G ass Professo t th F culty f Sc nce d Lagache Professor t the F culty f Arts Th Assistant Direct f th Institut is Pr fessor Fraisse

Th teach g taff onsists f uni ers ty pr fess rs (faculties of arts cien nd medi in) p fess rs t th É ol Pratiqu des Ha tes Études technicians w th long p fess nal expe nc pecialists nd esea h w kers

During th first year dev ted t prep tory *tudies the f ture psychologist* are taught g er l psychology and psy hom try (theo tical urses nd pra t cal experi ...

them t bta th f ll wing d pl mas experim ntal and comparati psych logy ppl ed psy h logy ed cati nal psych logy path logical psy h logy d ocial psych l gy

Th D ploma f Experimental d Comp t e Psych logy is intended fo laboratory esea ch workers In prep ri g f this d pl ma in dditi n t theo etical stud es (neurophys logy psy hophys l gy animal psych logy differenti l psych logy d experimental psy h logy) great deal f tim is devoted t practical w k in experi mental psychology t th So bonn Laboratory f Experimental and Comparative

III RESEARCH CENTRES

THE WORLD FEDERATION FOR MENTAL HEALTH

19 Manchester Street London W 1

The World Federation for Mental Health is composed of 91 member-organizations in 41 countries About half are inter profess onal organizations in the field of mental hygiene and the remainder are specialist or profess onal organizat ons among the relevant profess onal disc plines The federation exists to promote among all people and nations the highest poss ble level of mental health and with this object in view to co-operate with the United Nat ons Agencies and oth r n
to promote effect e n
federation
informat or
c

h

application of psychological princ ples ... in nking of ord nary people except through the causes if it is to obta n its desired social effects The federation needs to refer back to soc al therapeutic techniques and to search for ways but in add t on it must seek to improve greater chance of success in society of ensur ng that such techniques have a

From the very nature of its organization the federation must study techniques o internat onal co-operation of dissemination of informat on and assistance through governmental and non governmental channels The holding of conferences committees and other forms of international meeting is
rat on which has studied the soc al dynam
social psychological survey of its annual r
interested in a number of projects to inves e group processes

At its annual meetings it has included nume ous papers and discussions on subjects in the field of social psychology—these subjects have in fact run through the programme like a continuous thread

Among specialized p ojects three small conferences have been held jointly with the
York) at Princeton N J 1950 Williamsburg Va
1951 on the theme Health and Human Relations
g term proje t to de elop local voluntary action in the mental health field introducing new concepts of group discussion and group act vity in a community where they had never p ev
F
C
F
a

understanding On a long term plan the federat on has been exploring the establishment and educat on for international of an international inst tute for posit e mental health and human relations

The federat on has stimulated soc al action by its member organizations in the introduct on of mental health p inciples in publ affairs This has led to an increas ng amount of legislation based on psychiatric ins ght in relat on to mental health crimi nal ty and other social p oblems in a number of countries It has had some effect on publ c action in regard to the flood disaster in the Netherlands in 1953 and recent Danish legislation concerning broken famil es

nd t e courag the ppl catı n of the find ngs of psychology to the problems of
, Th oc ty has used number of m thods toward these objectı es
h r tative but non
g world affa rs
ment relat on
Som ıss es f th j urnal grow natur y c c mmittees On
gro p t dying p blems of d -segregat on made their results va l ble for use ın
nnexı w th p em urt hearıngs Thes findı gs were descrıbed ın a number
n A p ısal f the Evidence wh ch ıs beı g used

M ch f th wo k of the oc ty ıs d e by a ıııı co
interest. Books p ess eleases and c nferences may result Two ea ly yea books
wer ed by the act ties of
mittee
two-
PSSI
with
m thods d technıq es f the measurement f social rel t ons a d was ported
r from

United States
Committees ınterested ın o-operatı ı tercha g f knowledge wıth ocıologıst ocial w kers p bl health pra t ti ers a d th med cal profess n are actı e. Th ty has co trıb t d fina cially t help persons whose academic freedom has b vı l ted d has mad ff rts t ınsur that freedom f th ght ıs p tected ın entres f learnı g

Th SPSSI erved three year term as a m mber organızatı n of the U S N tıo al Commıss on f Unes o d has been member ganızat n of the W ld Federatıon f M tal Health sınce ts ın eptı n. Th headquarters f th ocıety are t the Instıtut f Soc al Research Unı ers ty of Michıg Ann Arbo

THE INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY

Ma dsley Hosp tal Denmark Hill Lo don

Th Institute f Psy hiatry ıs postgr duat t hı g and resear h school of the Unı rs ty f London. Th
l gest
d meas
ha been
by H J E
f Per na
l ty)

A ns derabl m unt of ttentıon has been paıd t ocıal tıtudes their ga zatı n, d theı el tı nshıp to pers nalıty Here gaın, a number of experi m tal and statıstıcal tudies ha e been carr ed t by m mbers f the taff and Ph.D t dents

P

s

a

Under the guidance of

psy ... part of their training bears on ... u ... ential psychology and psychometry practical training is given by technicians in industrial psychology organization of labour and profess onal selection this training is supplmented by practical work at the Laboratory of Applied Psychology of the École Pratique des Hautes Études (Director Professor R Bonnardel) and in various private psychotechnic organizations where the students also follow apprenticeship courses

The Diploma of Educational Psychology is for technic ans and research workers specializing in child and educat onal psychology In addition to theoretical studies in genetic psychology and pedagogy students receive instruction in the child s bo-physical development together with a technical training including practical work and apprenticeship courses designed to famil arize them with the methods of research assessment d agnosis guidance and re education covering the whole field of children s activities the development of their character and intellect and their school and professional education Practical work is done at the Laboratory of Child Psychobiology (Director Professor Zazzo)

The Diploma of Pathological Psychology is for technician ... specializing in the psychology of ... criminals Theoretical studies ... analysis are supplemented by te ... in the shape of psychiatr c tests practical work at the mental hospital (Director Professor Delay) and apprent cesh p courses in the various neuro-psychiatr c services The psychologists thus tra ned are called upon to assist doctors in solving therapeutic and research p oblems connected with the mentally diseased and persons suffering from character def

The Diploma of Soc al P ycholo

... ation and ... Practical ... gy (D rector

The institute also o ganizes supplementary courses n electro-encephalography epistemology and sociology and seminars on the Rohrschach test factorial analysis workers psychology problems and statistical methods of psychological resea ch

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY OF SOCIAL ISSUES

Institute for Soc al Research University of Mich gan Ann Arbor

The Soc ety for the Psychological Study of Soc ... ision of the American ... of social psychologists ... on the psychological

EYSENCK, H J 'N t nal differences n, sense of humour three experimental and statist cal studies *Char and Per onal* 1944 vol 13 p 37 54
— Primary oc al attitudes 1 Th o ganizati n and measurement of social att tudes *I t J Op Att t Res* 1947 v l 1 p 49-84
— 'Th measurem nt of socially val ble qualities *Eug Re* Oct ber 1947 p 103 7
— *Dimensions f per onality* Lo don, Kegan Paul 1947
— 'Th psych l gy f anti-semitism *The Nineteenth Century* 1948 vol 144, p 277-84
— Soc al ttitud nd ocial class *Brit J Sociol* 1950 vol 1 p 56-66
— War d ggress veness a rvey of social attitude studies *The psychological facto f peac and war* (Ed. T H Pear) Lond n, Hutchinson 1950
— Primary ocial att tudes a d th social ns ght test *Brit J Psychol* 1951 l 40 p 114 22
— P imary ocial tt tudes as l t d t social class a d pol tical party *Brit J Sociol* 195 ol 2 p 198-209
— *The cient fic study f personal ty* Lond n, Routledge and Kegan Paul 1952
— Primary soc al attitudes II A comparison of attit d patterns in England Germany and Sweden *J abnorm soc Psy hol* 1953 vol 48 p 563-8
— Social ttitude esearch *Current t ends British psychology* (Ed C. A. Mace and P E. Vern) Lond n, Methu n 1953
— *The tructur f human per nal ty* Lo d n Methuen 1953
— *The psychology f pol tics* Lond n Meth en 1954
EYSENCK H J CROW N S Nati nal tereotypes an experimental and m thod logical tudy *I t J Op Attit Re* 1948 vol 2 p 1 14.
— An experimental tudy in p m n attit d m thod logy' *I t J Opin. At t Re* 949 vol 3 p 47-86
GEOR E E I An experimental tudy f the elat ons between personal values ocial titudes a d personality traits *Ph.D the is Londo* Univ Lo d n Lib 1954
MELVIN D An experimental and tatistical tudy of two primary social att tudes *Ph.D thesis London*, Uni Lo don Lib 9 4.
SHAPIRO M B Som c rr lates of opinions on th upbringing of hildren *Brit J Psy hol* (Gen Sect) 1952 vol 43 p 141-9

THE TAVISTOCK CLINIC

2 Beaum nt Street Lond n, W 1

Functions and P licy The Tavistock Clinic is a l ni established under the National Health S r. f th treatm nt an out p tient basis f hildren nd ad lts suffering personality dis rders Th dult d partment trains psych atrists in ut patient psy hotherapy d psych l gists in clinical psych l gy The department fo children and parents tr ins psy h tri ocial wo kers edu ational psychol gists hild psychiatrists and hild p y h ther pists (on m dical) Both departments engag n therapeutic w k nd in linical esear h. A small team of esea ch w kers is employed full time th dep rtment f hildr n nd parents n th est gati n of utstanding probl ms in th social d em tional dev lopment f childr n with special referenc to the infl ence f th m ther-child relati nship in the first fi e years

O ganization Th clini is n w part of th Nati nal H alth Service and is administered by th Central Middlesex G up Hosp tal M nagement Committee Ther a two departm nts th dult department and th department f hildren and parents

Research Arrangements Resear h in the clinical field is being undertaken by several

Some of the more important of these are listed at the end of this brief note The main topics which have been dealt with are as follows

Attitude Measurement and Scaling Experiments have been carried out in an effort to compare different scaling methods (Thurstone Likert Guttman) and a new method called the scale product method has been elaborated which shows promise of being more reliable than many of the older ones

Social and National Stereotypes Social and national stereotypes have been investigated experimentally and it has been shown that important modifications are necessary before traditionally accepted results can be considered an accurate reflection of real ty Stereotyped responses are often a function of a stereotyped testing s tuation rather than of the mental processes investigated

The Structure of Attitud s Large numbers of correlational and factorial stud es carried out in England America Germany France Sweden and elsewhere have shown that attitudes in all these nations are structured along similar and perfectly definite lines and give rise to two main factors called respectively radicalism versus conservat sm and tough mindedness versus tender mindedness Reliable and valid measuring scales have been constructed for these two factors

Attitudes and Political Party The attitude structure found in our [illegible] had originally been predicted on the [illegible] of [illegible] fasc[illegible] und in the tou[illegible] the tough minded conservative quadrant and [illegible] embers of the other parties at intermediate points with the liberals being the most tender minded group and inte med ate between socialists and conservatives with respect to the radicalism conservatism dimens on Inventory scores of thousands of voters for and members of these various part es and groups have very strongly supported this hypothesis

Attitudes and Personality A hypothesis was put forward relating att tudes to certain personal ty funct ons and several stud es have been carried out to investigate this hypothesis These have all resulted in very def nite and pos t ve findings and there appears to be little doubt that a close relationship exists between personality functions and attitudes along the lines hypothes zed

The Nature of Attitud s On the theoretical [illegible] m [illegible] the [illegible] F [illegible] a [illegible] o [illegible] ng rigorous theoretical l nes fr[illegible] down by Hull and Mowrer

A summary of all these researches and theories can be found in Professor Eysenck s most recent book *The Psychology of P l tics*

REFERENCES

Co[illegible] T [illegible] the relationsh p of prejudice [illegible] 1953

C[illegible] [illegible] mindedness and anti Semitism *J soc Psychol* 1950 vol 31 p 131 43

EYSENCK H J General social attitudes *J soc Psy hol* 1944 vol 19 p 207 27

Uni ers ty f M higa the nstitut has undertaken ed to ial respons b l ty fo a cientific qua t ly *Huma Rel tions* whi h publishes stud es towards the integration of the ocial sci es The j urnal is published by T istock Publications Ltd w th nnual bscr ption f 30 shillings a d may be obta ed f om the company t 2 Beaumo t Street Lo don, W 1

THE MONTEVIDEO CENTRE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDIES

Reconquista 473 Montevideo

Th M tev deo Ce t of Psy hological Studies came into existence n 1944 to cont n e th k begun by Dr W cl w Radecki, 1933 wh f unded the Psych logical Soci ty rganized urses nd lectures o psy hology and published n Spanish a T eatis n Psych logy (Radecki Ard tti Rocha)

Th year 1944 als aw the f undation f th entre School of P ofess onal Stud es des gned to train pra titio ers and p m t the kn wledge and use of psychology The Psych logi l Advis ry Service began per ti ns t th sam time

In 1947 th CEPUR Publishi g Soci ty was established Th oc ety was granted legal st tus with effect from 10 June 1947

In 9 th Ce tr f Psych logical Stud es rganized th first Lati Ame can Co gress n P y h logy whi h was h ld n Montevideo

O ut me f the co gress wa th f und tio f th Latin Amer can Co-ord nat ng Commiss n f Psy h l gy with a execut committee located n Montevideo a d d is ry bod es in th member co tr es During th Fourteenth International Congress n Psych l gy (M treal 954) th Latin American delegates p oposed th onvers n of th o- dinating commiss n to Latin American Psychology Associat on, the f t ns f wh h whilst imil w uld be of wider scope. A esol tion to this effect will b ubmitted t th next Latin American ngress on psych logy which will pr bably be held n Lima (Peru) in 19 5

O wn institut n ffiliati n, c 1952 to the Internati nal Un on of Scientific P y h logy permitted th attendan t th l tter s assembly—held on 6 June 19 4 befo th op ning f th gress (M ntr al Canada)—of Professor Maria Dolo es N to as d leg t f th Ce tr f Psy h logical Stud es and th I dependent F culty f Psy h logy

Th S hool of P fess n l Studies in Psych logy was c nverted nt an i dependent f ulty f p y h l gy in 195 n th lines laid d wn by the c ngress of 1950 Th nditi n f dmiss t th cours f p fess nal studies in th faculty is the posses n f tea h g qualificat on or *bac alauré t* Th course tself onsists f f ur years theo t cal nd tw y ars p actical tudy to qualify as practiti ner Schemes are n w under ns d ati t gi e grad ates the opportunity of carrying out pecialist studies and es h in prep rati n f th doctor t

R p es tati es f th M ntevideo Centr f Psy hological Studies attended the f ll w ng gresses in 19 1 Thi teenth Internati nal Congress on Psych logy (Stockh lm) C ngress f th Internati nal Associat n f Psy hotechnics (Got borg) N th N t l Congress n Psych l gy (R me) in 1953 Latin American Meetings P y h logy (Cur tib) and in 1954 F urtee th Internati nal Congress on Psycho- l gy (Montr al)

P es nt fficers f th entr Pres dent, P fess Ca los A. Tubo as first V c p es de t D F cisco Devincenzi econd V ce p es dent, P fesso Enrique Failde Nogués Secr tary Mr Dari D S ri T easurer Mrs Angelica d León de Marchesi

members of the staff On the adult side research work is at present entirely clinical On the child side there are systematic research projects employing full time research staff

As regards procedure very careful attention is given to thorough reconnaissance and planning and a clear formation of hypotheses before systemat c work [illegible]
Emphasis tends to be on detailed intensive wo[illegible]
rather than on surveys of large numbers but p[illegible]
grouping of projects in which different meth[illegible] each designed to throw particular light on the one problem

Publications Mostly in journals such as *Courier British Journal of Medical Psychology* etc Also the film *A two year old goes to hospital* Particulars on application to the Tavistock Clinic

In much of the research and training there is close contact with the staff of the Tavistock Inst tute of Human Relat ons

THE TAVISTOCK INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RELATIONS

2 Beaumont Street London W 1

Functions and Policy Th[illegible]
to collaborate in the
six years of existence [illegible] of community organ zations in tackling [illegible] in the l ght of current knowledge in psychology and the social sciences and has endeavoured through such collabor[illegible]
to the development of knowled[illegible]

Organisation Or ginally founded as a b anch of the Tavistock Clinic the institute was separately incorporated in 1947 prior to the entry of the cl[illegible]
Health Service It is now governed [illegible]
to [illegible]
or [illegible]
[illegible] relation to specific projects The institute s income is obtained from grants and from contract work for commun ty and industrial organ zations

Research Arrangements The collaborative projects of the institute usually have a research component but in certain projects this aspect of the work (e the attempt to record and assess to develop and test hypotheses) is explic tly contained in the cont act or may form ts main purpose In the latter case a research project is devel[illegible]
a cl ent-consultant relationship and is usually [illegible]
[illegible] e sta and if requi ed [illegible] spec al interests and exper ence The institute taff is drawn from the fields of anthropology economics ed cation, psychology and psychiatry

Publications In collaboration with the staff of the Research Centre for Group Dynamics

e tud es of p liti al behaviour (pa ty membership v ti g behavi ur) mass communicati n (our es f inform t o use of l b a es response t televis on p ogrammes) soc al gr p membership a d oth rs
Th nst tute staff incl des bout fifty esea h entists a imilar number of taff assistants a taff f bo t tw hund ed fi ld i t rv ewers a d a staff of content analysts Th instit t is uppo ted larg ly by co tracts and gr nts from foundat ons government gen es d pri ate bus ness orga at ons The resea ch is u dertaken for sc t f c purposes and the es lts a mad p bl App ximately four hundred p bl cations ha e been issu d Publ c ti n lists nd further nformation abo t the nst tute may be btained req est.

THE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH OF THE NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Leyden

This departm nt is of th ix esearch un ts of th inst tut and was f unded n 1944 Grad lly t evol ed nt a multi-disc pl ry gr up of research wo kers nterested in p blems of h man elati n in ndustry a d l ted a eas The staff nowadays onsists f a medical psy h l gist psych at ists psy hol gists oc l gists soc l wo kers n d cationalist d n ngi eer (3 members assistants cluded) The internal organ iz ti n is built on pr ject t ams number of fun t nal bo ds (e g theory methodo l gy internal devel pment publ lat ns) and pec al interest-groups (g pr bl ms of hous g)
I ts first dev l pment th esea h as tro gly nflu n ed by f ld theo etical theories (Lewin Ann Arbo —group-dynamics) and the ociatry approa h (T istock Institut) O f th first st d es was field theo tical analysis of accid nt-s tuations in a teel pl t (by D Wins m us) n w e mplemented by tud es n saf ty p op ganda Other esea h p jects by Doct rs H tte F tter and E g lha d n entrated on human l ti ns p tterns d th infl n f key pe pl n thes p tterns in ndustries Mu h tt tion has bee pa d t the m th ds of gr p- nterv ws The field tudies led t exper m t l mall gr p- esea h disrupt d elati nsh ps per ept n (Hutte) leadership ph m a in tress-s t at ns (Mulder) d mmunicati n patterns l t d t p du tivity and tisf t n.
Awareness f th nfl n e f ext rn l fact rs on th soc al psy h logical system of f t ry timulated es h in bulb-gr wi g mm nity n wh h one f th fa tories tud d had been er ted as p rt f an industr l tion p gramm The special techniq es us d this tudy n w being t ansferr d t ther oc logical tud es res ta t h ng phen m na in indust and dustrializ g rural dist cts (G d ur k)
A pec l ect f th departm nt t es t tr nslate the f nd ng nd the esults f tud es lsewher f ma ag m t pers nn l-direct rs nd ndustrial oc al w kers (F tt) Th institut b m thly *Mens en Ondernem* g (M n and Industrial Ent rp ises) is imilar aid n this f db k-syst m.
Resea hes h also been carr ed ut n mental h lth p oblems other than those in th fi lds f ndustry th f ll wi g s bjects ( ) Stud es n p y h l gical and ocial psy h logi l f t rs f is hindran in dwellings d ne in c ll borati w th a group f technical xperts f th Res h Institute f Publ c E g eering TNO (B tter) (b) Adjustment p bl ms f h ldren during periods f occupat on (Miss d Weerd) ( ) Th nflu n f a p b t period n later pe onality dev lopment of y u g

Teaching Staff Dean, Professor María Esther Domínguez sub-Dean Professor María Dolores Nieto Secretary Professor Enrique Failde Nogués

THE INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH

University of Michigan Ann Arbor Michigan

The Institute for Social Research is h
in 1947 to conduct a broad prograr
in social settings The institute compi
and the Research Centre for Group Dynamics e Survey Research Centre

The Research Centre for Group Dynamics has the objective of conducting basic research on the phenomena of group life and group behaviour A second objective is the development of methods for the application of research findings to the problems of various kinds of groups and organizations

The research of the centre rests upon
behaviour which can be established
of h
h
w
re
th the
substantial contribution to the c eation gs and in the course of its work it has made a to adequate research methods and to accumulating and analysing relevant empirical pport nity to test of a systematic theory of group processes data

In implementing these objectives and interests the centre has designated certain programme areas within which co-ordinated studies are conducted The major programmes a e those concerned with (a) the determinants of gro (b) the processes of communication

ew research techniques theoretical concepts and the

The Survey Research Centre has been prima ily concerned with the application of sample interview survey techniques to a variety of psychological social and economic problems During its eight years of operation it has conducted over 60 major surveys many of them of national scope involving thousands of respondents others restricted to special groups within the population The principal programmes of co-ord studies are in the fields of (a) econom

about income purchases avings—can be fully understood only if the individual s attitudes preferences and intentions a e taken into account The programme of research on human relations and social organization is concerned with determining the social and psychological factors that permit an organization to be effective Studies in this programme have been based upon the comparison of contrasting units within social organizations—factor es governm ... is based on the belief that

THE GROTIUS SEMINARIUM STUDY AND RESEARCH CENTRE ON INTERNATIONAL CO OPERATION

Th H gue

The Semina f I ternat onal Co-operation established in 1952 was reorganized in July 1954 as n indepe dent rganization operating under the name Grotius Seminarium.

Its aims e th tudy f problems connected with international co-operation particularly with th realizat n f the p inciples and purposes of the United Nations The eminarium believes that the complex haracter of the p obl ms elated to inter nat onal co-operation dema ds that experts in different fields should enter upon a w ll pl nn d nd ncerted tudy of the questions in olved By investigating these probl ms th minarium hopes to chiev esults which will contribute t a w ll f unded ci ntifi documentati n of pinions a d n nterpretati n of f cts bserved as there exists gr wing demand f both In o ganiz ng the study and esearch groups special ttenti n is given t more recent social sci n es (soci logy social psychology cultural a throp l gy)

Sponsor Professor R. A. M. Bergman, professor of anthropology at the Uni ers ty f Amsterdam Dr R. W van Diff len, of the Ministry of Educati n at The H gue Dr H M. J H t lecturer t the Institut of Social Stud es at The H gue Professo B Landheer direct of th Library of th Peace P lace at The Hagu former p fess of socioloоy t Alabama Univers ty P ofesso Ges na H J van der M len, professo f the law of nat ns at the F ee Uni ers ty Amsterdam Professor H N euwenhuis professor f theoretical pedagogics at the Uni ers ty of G oningen.

Ex cut Committee H D G deonse D W A. t Hart D B J A de Kanter van H ttinga T mp Dr P C. Kl mp D R. M H Koesoem jodo D E H F van der Lely D H J van Putten Dr E. d Marees van Swinderen

C d nator D W A. t Hart, Z. N jevelstraat 55 Wassenaar Netherlands Th task f the o-ordinat consists n o ga izing and promoting the oher nce of th entific wo k and in maintaining ontact with i terested persons in the Netherlands and b d

S cretariat Dr E H. F van der Lely Poortla n 9 Wassenaar N therlands

Summ ry f St dyg p

Adult ed cati n.
2 Th p blem f ocial espons bil ty in a technically devel ped soc ety
3 Th p bl m f toler ce.
4 Ed cati n t wards ternat al understanding in elementary chools
5 Explaini g the chara ter d a tivities f th United N tions to training olleges for tea hers in the N th lands
6 Historical m thod logy int nded f econdary chools particularly as r lated to ed cat n in international understanding
7 Ed cati n of f ture functi naries in internati nal aff irs
8 Internati nal trade barriers
9 Wh n Europe meets Asia (llabo ation between Europe and Asia)

Res h G oup

N t n l p judi es

delinquents (Miss Clemens Schroner) (d) A comparative study of th ed ... medical and organizational system in 36 children (e) A longitudinal study of the mental devel sociatric study of a small hospital (Butler)

THE INTERNATIONAL STUDY CENTRE OF APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY

Oxted Surrey

In the course of the last h realm of depth psychology human l fe and work Up in the treatment of mental s ckness l to examine whether and how they promotion of mental health y applied for the direct

Four main l nes of inqu ry and experiment are pursued (1) By what means these discoveries can be rendered access ble to men and women of the present age seeking new ins ght and energy in a time of world stress (b) By what means these discoveries can be made available for purposes of education not only in ch ldhood but at all the stages of life where psychological understanding is especially requi ed (c) By what means these discoveries can be applied in the d ffe ent occupat ons and professions especially those concerned with industry with administration and with social well be ng (d) By what means these discoveries can be set upon a broad empirical basis and so made part of the scient fic heritage of mank nd

The method of work of the study centre is to bring together the relevant hypotheses and techniques of the d fferent schools of depth psychology with the object of investi gat ng to what extent these can be applied by men and women good health through the fellowship of

applying the findings of depth psychology to the fuller and more satisfactory living of life ther this may not be the

To this end it organizes three types of meetings discussion groups deal ng with one or other of the above lines of inquiry sem nars in wh ch a detailed study is made of some particular aspect of depth psychology and study courses at elementary intermediate or advanced levels acco d ng to need As far as possible these discuss on groups seminars and study courses a e held ove a ser es of week-ends (o for suitable periods during the mid week) so as to g ve adequate oppo tun ty fo reflection and exchange

The ultimate aim of the centre is to extend sc ent fic method to the investigation of the deep unconscious and apply the results so reached to the confl ct of at present disrupting the wo ld W th th m

regard to the centre should be addressed to P W Martin Talboys Oxted Surrey England

d mains Th tudent must acquire n adequate knowledge of these s bjects in the ab tra t— nd if ne essary ec e the requis te p epar ti n f extending his stud es f them—bef going on to the peculative o moral questions they raise A wide h e f pecial c urses enables st dents to adapt the r training to thei f ture work.

During th acad mic yea 1953 54—th first year in wh ch the p gramme was in full peration—th instit te had 47 f ll time students and some 77 stud nts f om ther f culties took c urses in their s lected ubjects o s mply attended lectures witho t ting for examinations

The 47 gular t dents came f m 20 different c untries (in order of number of tud ts) Italy Mexico Spain, Canada China Argentina Australia Brazil Columb a Belgium, Fran I dia Ind nesia I eland Lithuania the Netherlands Portugal T nganyika Czechoslovakia Uganda

Adapting the p ogramme t su h a varied a d enc obvi usly raises many p oblems There can be no q estion, f exampl of teaching th c vil law or social legislation of ny gi en untry The profess r has t ift ut the fundamental questions in each bject a d gi e indications as to th p incipal answers that have been made to them. H must lay me tress on c mparat ve studies and at the same time see that students made ware of what applies n their espectiv countries Practical work and the riting f thesis—indispensable for bta ning a diploma—are both of help in this regard.

F rtunately t was poss ble to f rm a gro p f professors able to cope with such a di ers tudent body Th 13 p fess rs f the institute—mostly doctors of the ocial nces l w philosophy in their own ountr es—come f m Belgium, Braz l Chile Fran Germany I eland, Italy Spa n and the United States Some of them have pent l ng periods in Africa, in the M ddl or Far East o in America

As for th l nguage p bl m the ecclesiast cal training p ides a solution which, altho gh t does not em e ll d fficult es yet ffers very real advantages In the seminars a good many f th lectures are usually g en in Lat n. S p ofessors and stude ts wh n they go t Rom ha e w k g kn wledge of this language which erves as a omm h cle f exp ess on

The bjectio will o do bt be raised th t the social sc en es which r relati ely ew ha very different ocabulary f m that f philosophy r theology

H wever th difficulty is n t as great as t w uld t first ppear Many subjects M ered by Rom n Law f exampl are n w included under the soc al c n es der ed f m Latin o G eek, o t is only matter f taking it back to ts origins Th er ci ntific ocabulary whether in German, English Spanish o F ench, is danger is rather that the tudent may stop t th Latin f rmula nd neglect to make th link w th his wn la guag The p fessors ha e t over m this difficulty by ing th t th tud nts ead w ks written in th ir mother t ngue or in some other l ng l guag with whi h they ar f miliar Th library of th institut has to be tocked w th this nd n view

Thus t will b en that n nterprise u h as th Soc al Sc n e Institut f the G eg rian Uni ers ty is beset with me difficulties and even dangers But its task is mad eas m o far as ts pupils ar ll end wed with a similar training and t has th dvantage f a tea hing taff with very varied kn wledge nd experien e and whos da ly tacts with ea h ther nly lead to mutual enrichment. It will asily be understood that u h an terpris is a powerful f e in dev l ping a better wl d~e f different p ples th ir deeper understanding of and mutual liking for h ther I this espect t is performing imil task to that f Unesc

2 The phenomenon of war in the light of recent social sciences
3 East Europe (This research group collaborates with the Russian Institute of Columbia University New York)
4 Changing man in a changing world
5 A science of social man

In regard to the activities of some of these study and research gro[illegible] be observed

Th[illegible]

hop[illegible]

T[illegible]

with [illegible] ps consisting of Belgian and Dutch nationalities [illegible] national prejudice concerns itself principally

The study groups interested in projects 4 5 and 6 consider them to be parts of the Unesco project Education for living in a world community The group which investigated the problem of social responsibility has completed its r[illegible] van de sociale verantwoordel kh[illegible] (The [illegible] recom[illegible] furthe[illegible] priority in connexion with

The study group occupied with the quest on of adult education has published its first report ent tled Paedagogische en psychologische aspecten betreffende de vorming van volwassenen (Pedagogical and psychological aspects concern ng adult education) This report offers a summary of methodological and didact cal problems

The growth of the activit es of the institute urgently demands greater financial resources if the programme which has been set as a p[illegible] dingly it is hoped th[illegible] organizatio[illegible] for study w[illegible]

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE INSTITUTE OF THE GREGORIAN UNIVERSITY IN ROME

4 Piazza della Pilotta Rome

The four centuries-old Gregorian University in Rome is one of the places that make possible lasting encounters between men f om all parts of the w o ld As the official university of the Holy See it offers eccles ast cal students instruction n all those branches of learn ng which are of particula interest to them At p esent 2 500 students from 54 d fferent countr es are studying at its fi e facult es—theology ph lo ophy canon law ecclesiast cal history and missionary pract ce Non Cathol cs are adm tted although in fact there are not many of them

In October 1951 a Social Sc ence Institute was opened in the Faculty of Ph losophy It is well known that recent Popes have been part cularly concerned w th the ever more complex and serious p oblems of l fe n soc ety It wa becoming essent al to prepare priests for the functions devolving upon them as teachers of ph losophy or social ethics as ecclesiastical counsellors in various organi at on and so f rth For admission to the institute wh ch provides a th ee year course of pec al ed stud es students must have completed the usual h gher courses in philosophy o theology The programme aims at giving them a realist c train ng adapted to the part cul r needs of their calling The course consists of lectu es in econom cs pos tive soc ology publ c civil and social law and also lectures in philosophy and ethics as appl cable to th ese

MEAD M F om th South s as tudies f ad les ence and ex prim t i societie New Yo k M rr w 1939 335 p
— ed. *Cultural patterns and technical chang* Pa is Unesco 1953
MURDOCK G P 'Th science of human learning soc ety culture and personal ty *Sci. Mon* 69 1949 p 377-81
MURPHY G *Per nal ty bio ocial pproach to origins and tructure* New York Harper and B os 1947 xii + 999 p
MURRAY H A. ed *Explorations in per nal ty* London and New York, Oxford U P 1938 xiv + 761 p
NEWCOMB T M. *Social psychology* New Y k, Dryden 1950 xi + 690 p
PLANT J S *Per onal ty and the cultural pattern* New Y k, The Commonwealth Fund 1937 x + 432 p
ROHEIM G *Psychoanalysis and anthropology culture per on l y and the unconscious* New York I ternati nal Uni ersities Press 1950 xv + 496 p
ROHRER, J H SHERIF M. eds *Social psychology at the cr sroads* New York Harper nd B os 1951 viii + 437 p
SARG NT S S SMITH M. W eds *Cult and per nal ty* New Y k V ki g Fund 949 1 + 219 p
— *Social psychology* New Y k Ronald Press Co 1950 x + 519 p
SEARS R. R. P rso ality development in contemporary cultu e *P oc Americ phil oc* 92 1948 p 363 70
SHELDO W H STEVENS S S TUCKER W W *The arietie f human physique* New Y k Harper a d B os 1940 xii + 347 p
SHELDON W H STEVENS S S *The arieties f temper ment* New York, Harper and B os 942 x + 520 p
SLOTKIN J S *Per nal ty development* New Y k, Harper nd B os 1952 x + 401 p
S IER, L. HALLOWELL A. I NEWMAN S S eds *Languag c ltur and per onal ty* S pir Mem rial Publi ati n Fund 1941 x + 298 p
S IR M E. Cultur nd pers nality th natural history of a f lse d h tomy *Psychiatry* 4 19 p 19 40
S ANTON A. H PERRY S E eds *Per nality and pol tic l crisis* Glencoe Ill The Free Press 95 260 p
SULLIVAN H S *Conceptions f modern psychiatry* Washington D C. W lliam Alanson White psych atr foundation 1947 vii + 147 p
SWA SON G E N COMB T M HARTLEY E. L. eds *Reading ocial psychology* ev ed N w Yo k H lt 952 xix + 680 p
VEXLIARD A L infl en e ocial t le ca ctère individu l en psych logi *Critique* 4 948 p 100 1
VOLKAR E H ed *Social b havior and per onal ty cont ib tions f W I Thomas to theory and ocial ch* New Y k Social Sci ce Resea ch Council 1951 ix + 3 8 p
WHITE L A. *The ienc f cultur tudy f man and civilization* New York Farrar and Str us 949 xx + 444 p
WOODWARD J W Th latı n f pers nal ty stru tur to th structu of cultur *Amer sociol ev* 3 1938 p 637 5

SOCIAL INFLUENCES ON THE INDIVIDUAL AT THE DIFFERENT STAGE O DEVELOPMENT

BALANDIER, G L enf nt h les Lébou d Sénégal *E fanc* 4 1948 p 285-3 3
BALDWI A. L. Socializati n and the pa t h ld lationship *Ch ld Develpt* 19 948 p 27 36
BARTEMEIER, L 'Th c ntrib ti n of the father t the mental health of th family' *Amer J Psychiat* 11 1953 p 277-80
BENED CT R. Child earing in certain Eur pean countries *Amer J Orthopsychiat* 19 949 p 342 5
BER E A. Et d d jeun enfant à l âg s olaire *S m l H p Paris* 26 1950 p 2260-1
B os, P *Adole ent per onal ty* New York Appl t n Century 1941 xiii + 517 p

IV SELECTIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY

SOCIAL FACTORS AND PERSONALITY

GENERAL

ALLPORT G W *Personality a psychological interpretation* New York Holt 1937 xiv + 588 p

BENEDICT R *Patterns of culture* Boston Houghton Mifflin 1934 xiii + 291 p

DUFRENNE M *La personnalité de base un concept sociologique* Paris Presses univ de France 1953 viii + 344 p

GERTH H MILLS C W *Character and social structure* New York Harcourt Brace and Co 1953 xxi + 490 p

HARING D G *Personal character and cultural milieu* rev ed Syracuse Syracuse U P 1949 x + 670 p

HARTLEY E L HARTLEY R E *Fundamentals of social psychology* New York Knopf 1952 740 p

HONIGMANN J J *Culture and personality* New York Harper 1954 x + 499 p

HULETT J E STAGNER R eds *Problems in social psychology an interdisciplinary inquiry* Urbana Ill University of Illinois 1952 viii + 271 p

HUNT J McV ed *Personality and the behavior disorders* New York Ronald 1942 vol 1 xii + 618 p vol 2 v + 619 p

JUNG C G *Psychological types* New York Harcourt 1923

KARDINER A *The individual and his society* New York Columbia U P 1939 xxvi + 503 p

— *The psychological frontiers of society* New York Columbia U P 1945 xxiv + 475 p

KLINEBERG O *Social psychology* rev ed New York 1954 xiii + 5,8 p

KLUCKHOHN Clyde MURRAY H A and SCHNEIDER D M eds *Personality in nature society and culture* New York, Knopf 2nd ed 1953 xxv + 701 + xv p

KRETSCHMER E *Physique and character* New York Harcourt Brace and Co 1925 xiv + 266 p

LEFORT C Notes critiques sur la méthode de Kardiner *Cah Int Sociol* 10 1951 p 117 27

LEWIS E L *The individual and society* New York Exposition Press 1949 ii + 111 p

LINDESMITH A. STRAUSS A. A critique of culture personality writings *Amer Sociol Rev* 15 1950 p 587 600

LINTON R. *The cultural background of personality* New York Appleton Century 1945 xix + 157 p

— ed *The science of man in the world crisis* New York Columbia U P 1945 xvi + 532 p

McCLELLAND D C. *Personality* William Sloane Associates Inc 1951 xvi + 654 p

MALINOWSKI B Man's culture and man's behavior *Sigma Xi Quarterly* 2 (1941

S zr R. Les par nts nt ils nécessaires *Psyché* 4 1949 p 692 707
Stern E L nf nt de la maiso d enfa ts essai psychologique *Z Kinder psychiat* 16 1949 p 17 24 33 43
Wallo H *Le origines d caractèr che l'enfant le prélude d ent ment de per nal té* Paris Presses univ de Fra c 1949 xi + 233 p
Whiting J W M Child I L. *Ch ld t aini g and personal ty a cr -cultural study* New Ha e Yal U P 1953 vi + 353 p
W ryte W F *St t corner ociety* Uni of Chicago Press 1943 xxi + 284 p

EFFECT OF THE GROUP ON THE INDIVIDUAL

Ackerman N W Group dynamics 1 Social ole and total personal ty *Amer J O thopsy h t* 21 1951 p 1 17
Alexander L 'The moldi g f pers nality under dictatorship *J crim Law Criminol* 40 949 p 3 27
Baum arten Tramer, F Democracy and characte *Brit J Psychol* 38 1947 p 20 2
Bened ct R *The chry anthemum and the sword* Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co 1946 342 p
Bernot L. Blancard R *N u lle un villag f ançais* Paris Institut d ethnologie, 1953 447 p
Bettelheim C. Frère S *Une vill f anç is moyenne Auxerre en 1950 Étude de structure ociale t urb ne* Paris Armand Col n, 1950 xi + 270 p
Cartwright D Zander A eds *Group dynamics esearch and theory* Evanston Ill Row P t rso 1953 xiii + 642 p
Centers R. *The psychology f ocial las* Princeton N J Princeton U P 1949 xi + 244 p
— Childr n f th New Deal social tratification and ad lescent attitudes *Int J Opin Att* 4 950 p 315 35
Chombart de Lauwe P Enq t sur l tut de des pa ents envers l enf nt du p emier âg dans trois milieux diffé nts *Compte endus mmai des éances d l'Institut F ançais d Anthropol gie* 6(80-86) 8- 9
Clark K. B Race p judic and children *Child* 17 1953 p 113 15 117
D vids n H H Kruglov L. Some background corr l tes of personality and social attitudes *J Psy hol* 38 1953 p 233 4
D vis A. Dollard J *Children f bondag* Washington, D C. Amer can Council on Educ tion 94 xxviii + 299 p
Deutscher M Chein I 'Th psy h logical effects f enforced segregati n *J Psychol* 26 1948 p 259 87
Dicks H V P rs nality tra ts and nati nal oc alist deology' *Hum Relat* 3 1950 p 54
Donnay S Psy h l g e des nfants des quarti rs populaires *Nouv Rev P dag* 6 95 p 4 3 6
Ericson M C. Child earing and oci l tatus *Amer J Sociol* 53 1946 p 190-2
Eysenck H J Primary oc al attitudes a mparis n of ttitud patterns in E gl nd, Germany nd Swed n *J bnorm oc Psychol* 48 1953 p 563-8
Farber M L. English and American lues in th ocializati n p ocess *J Psychol* 36 953 p 243 5
Frazier F E *N gr youth t the cr sway thei per nal ty dev lopment the middle state* Washingt D C 40 xxii + 30 p
Frie man G *P blème huma ns d machinisme ndustriel* 8th ed. Paris G llimard, 1946 389 p
— ed. *V lle t mp gne ci lis tion urbaine t civilis tio rur l en F nce* Paris Armand Colin 1953 xxi + 480 p
Gorer, G *The Americ p ple tudy n tional ha acter* New Y k Norton 1948 p 7 + 246

Bossard J H S *Parent and child studies in family behavior* Philadelphia Univ of Pennsylvania Press 1953 308 p

— *The sociology of child development* 2nd ed New York Harper and Bros 1954 xi + 788 p

Boutonier J Le jeune enfant à l âge préscolaire *Sem Hôp Paris* 26 1950 p 2258-60

Bowlby J Maternal care and mental health *Bull World Hlth Org* 3 1951 p 355 533

Cahn Paulette La personnalité de l enfant dans le groupe fraternel *Enfance* 2 1949 p 335 54

Cavan Ruth Shonle *The American family* New York Thomas Y Crowell 1953 xiv + 658 p

Cavan R Burgess E W Havighurst R. J Goldhamer H *Personal adjustment in old age* Chicago Science Research Associates 1949 xiii + 204 p

Chandler Albert R The traditional Chinese attitude towards old age *J Geront* 4, 1949 p 239-44

Davis A Havighurst R J *Father of the man how your child gets his personality* Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co 1947 viii + 245 p

— Gitelson M Henry W Ross H *Adolescents in American culture* Univ Chicago Round Table 576 1949 16 p

De Greef E *Nos enfants et nous* 2nd ed Paris Casterman 48 247 p

Edmiston R W Baird F 'The adjustment of orphanage children *J educ Psychol* 40 1949 p 482 8

Erikson E H *Childhood and society* New York Norton 1950 397 p

Favez Boutonier J Le rôle de la famille dans la prophylaxie des troubles mentaux *Bull World Fed Ment Hlth* 5 1953 p 192 7

Friedlander K The significance of the home for the child s emotional development during the first six years *J ment Sci* 94 1948 p 305 13

Haffter C *Kinder aus geschiedenen Ehen* Bern Hans Huber 1948 176 p

Havighurst R. J Taba H *Adolescent character and personality* New York Wiley 1949 x + 315 p

— Old age an American problem *J Geront* 4 1949 p 298-304.

Klineberg O Cultural factors in personality adjustment of children *Amer J Orthopsychiat* 23 1953 p 465 71

Kluckhohn C Rosenzweig J C 'Two Navaho children over a five-year period *Amer J Orthopsychiat* 19 1949 p 66-78

Koskas R. L adolescent et sa famille *Enfance* 2 1949 p 68-71

Lawton G *Aging successfully* New York Columbia U P 1947 xiv + 266 p

McGuire C Family and age-mates in personality formation *Marriage Fam. Living* 15 1953 p 17 23

Martin W E Stendler C. B *Child development the process of growing up in society* New York Harcourt Brace and Co 1953 xxi + 519 p

Minkowski E Problèmes d adaptation au cours de la vieillesse *Sem. Hôp Paris* 26 1950 p 2294 5

Montalto F D Maternal behavior and child personality a Rohrschach study *J proj Tech* 16 1952 p 151 78

Murphy L B *Social behavior and child personality* New York Columbia U P 1937 viii + 344 p

Newcomb T M *Personality and social change* New York Dryden

Orlansky H Infant care and

Remmers H H Horton R.

of poll no 32 Purdue Opinion p (Rep no 32)

Sears R. R Ordinal position in the family as a psychological variable *Amer Sociol Rev* 15 (3) 1950 p 397 401

Simmons L. W Old age security in other societies *Geriatrics* 3 1948

— *Role of the aged in primitive society* Yale U P 1945 vi + 317 p

Spitz R. Hospitalism *The Psychoanalytic Study of the Child* 1 1945

— La perte de la mère par le nourrisson *Enfance* 5 1948 p 373-91

SUTHERLAND R L. *Color las and per onal ty* Washington D C American Council Ed cati 1942 136 p
THOMPSO L. *Culture crisis tudy f the Hop Indians* New York, Harper 1950, xxi + 221 p
WARNER, W L LUNT P S *The social l f f modern ommunity* New Haven, Yale U P 1941 xvi + 460 p
WARREN R. L. Cultural pers nal and tuational roles *Sociol soc Re* 34, 1949 p 104 11
WITTENBERG R M BERG J 'Th tra ger in the group *Amer J Orthopsychiat* 2(1) 1952 p 89-97
WOLFENSTEIN M LEITES N *Movie psychological tudy* Glencoe Ill Free Press 195 3 6 p

THE DEVIANT PERSONALITY

ABRAHAMSEN D Family tens on bas cause of criminal behavior *J crim. Law Crimin* 40 1949 p 330 43
— *Who ar the guilty?* New York Rinehart, 1952 xi + 340 p
ACKERMAN N W JAHODA M *Antisem tism and emotional disorder a psychoanalytic interpr tation* New York, Harper and B os 1950 xiv + 135 p
ADORNO T W FRENKEL BRUNSWIK E LEVINSON D J SANFORD R. N *The authoritarian per nal ty* New York, Harper and Bros 1950 xxxiii + 990 p
ALLPORT G W 'Prejud e a p obl m in psychological and social causation *J Soc Issue* Suppl Se no 4 1950 26 p
BANDOUX H. Ferme t c ntenu des psy hoses au Co go Belge et au Ruanda Urundi *Ann. méd P ychol* 2 (5) 1950 p 656-7
BETTELHEIM B Mental h alth and curr nt mores *Amer J O thopsychiat* 22 (1) 1952 p 76-88
BLOCH H. A. *Diso gani tio per onal and ocial* New York, Knopf 1952 xv + 608 p
BOWLBY J *Forty-four juvenile thiev thei character and home l f* London, Baillière 1946 56 p
BROSSE T *L enfanc vict m d la guerr* Paris Unesco 1949 148 p
CHRISTIE R. JAHODA, M eds *Studie the ope nd method f The authoritarian personal ty* Glen oe Ill Free pres 1954, 279 p
CROWN S Some personality rr lates f war mindedness and ntisemitism *J oc Psychol* 3 195 p 31 43
DIRKSEN C. *Economic factor f del nquency* Milwaukee Bruce Pub Co 1948 94 p
FARIS R. E DUNHAM H. W *Mental disorder i urban ar as* Uni of Chicago Press 939 xxxviii + 27 p
GLUECK S GLUECK, E T *Unrav l ng juvenile d l nquency* Oxford Commonwealth Fund 950 xv + 339 p
GREEN A. W Cultur normality nd personality conflict *Amer anthrop* 50 1948 p 225 37
GUSTIN J C. The great Amer can neurosis *P ychoanalysis* 1 1952 p 48-61
H NIGMANN J J Cultur patterns and human stress a study in social psychiatry *P ychiatry* 3 95 p 25 34
HORNEY K. *The new tic per onal ty f ur t me* New Y k, Norton 1937 299 p
KARDINER, A. 'Th latı n of cultur to mental dis rder in P H HOCH and J Z BIN eds *Pr blems psychiatric d gnosis* New Yo k, Grun and Stratt n, 1953 vi + 291 p
KLINEBERG O *Tensions ffect g international under tanding a survey f arch* New York. Social Scien Research Council 195 (*SSRC Bull* 62) xi + 227 p
LANDIS C. PA E J D *Modern ociety and mental diseas* New Y rk, Farra and Straus 1938 xi + 90 p
LEMER E M. *Social pathology systematic pproach to the theory f sociop thic behavior* New York, McGraw Hill 1951 459 p

HAVIGHURST R J Social class and basic personality structure *Sociol soc Res* 36 1952 p 355 63
HELLPACH W *Mensch und Volk der Grosstadt* 2nd ed Stuttgart Ferdinand Enke 1952 x + 153 p
HOLLINGSHEAD A B *Elmtown s youth the impact of social classes on adolescents* New York, Wiley 1949 480 p
HSU F L K *Under the ancestor s shadow Chinese culture and personality* New York Columbia U P 1948 xiv + 317 p
HYMAN H The psychology of status *Arch Psychol* 269 1942
JENNINGS H H *Leadership and isolation a study of personality in interpersonal relations* New York Longman s Green 1950 35 p
KOMAROVSKY M Cultural contradict ons and sex roles *Amer J Sociol* 52 1946 p 184 9
LEWIN K *A dynamic theory of personality* New York McGraw Hill 1935 ix + 286 p
LEWIS O *L fe in a Mexican village T po tlan restudied* Urbana Ill Univ of Illinois Press 1951 xxvii + 512 p
LIPPITT R Group dynamics 2 Group dynamics and personality dynamics *Amer J Orthopsychiat* 21 1951 p 18-31
LYND R S LYND H M *Middletown* New York Harcourt, Brace and Co 1929 x + 550 p
— — *Middletown in transition* New York Harcourt Brace and Co 1937 xviii + 604 p
MCGRANAHAN D V A comparison of social att tudes among American and German youth *J Abnorm soc P ychol* 41 1946 p 245 57
— WAYNE I German and American traits reflected in popular drama *Hum Rel* 1 48 p 429 55
MANGUS A R Personal ty adjustment of rural and urban children *Amer sociol Rev* 13 1948 p 566-75
MEAD M *Male and f mal a study of the sexes in a changing world* New York William Morrow 1949 xii + 477 p
MILNER E Some hypotheses concerning the influence of segregation on Negro personality development *Psychiatry* 16 1953 p 291 7
MORENO J L *Who shall survive?* 2nd ed Beacon N Y Beacon House 1953 cxiv + 763 p
MURPHY G *In the m nds f men the study of human behavior and social tensions in India* New York Bas c Books 1953 xiv + 306 p
NEWCOMB T M Role behavior in the study of individual personality and of groups *J Personal ty* 18 1950 p 273 89
ŒSER O A HAMMOND S B *Studies f social behavior* Vol I *Social structure and pers nality in a city* xxi + 344 p
— EMERY F E *Stud es of social b havior* Vo II *S cial struct re and personality in a rural community* xiii + 279 p London Routledge and Kegan Paul 1954
RIESMAN D DENNY R GLAZER N *The lonely crowd a t dy of the changing American character* New Haven Yale U P 1950 xvi + 386 p
SAENGER G Minority personal ty and adjustment *T ans N Y Acad Sci* 14 1952 p 204-8
SCHAFFNER B *Father land a study of authoritarianism in the German family* New York Columbia U P 1948 xii + 203 p
SPICER E *Human p blems in technical change* New York Russell Sage Foundat on 1952 301 p
STOETZEL J *Jeunesse sans chrysanthème n s b e* Paris Plon Unesco 1954 340 p
STOUFFER S A TOBY J Role conflict and personal ty *Amer J Sociol* 56 1951 p 395 406
STROWSKI S *Les B etons essai d psychologie et d ca acté l gue provinciales* Rennes Plihon 1952 474 p
SUTHERLAND E. H ed *The pr fessional thief* Univ of Chicago Press 1937 xiii + 257 p

MUSSEN P H S me pers nality and soc al fact rs related to changes n children s attitudes toward Negroes *J bnorm soc Psy hol* 45 1950 p 423 41

PAGE M. L. 'Th modificati n of as endant behavior in p e school child en *Univ Iowa Stud Child W lfar* 12 (3) 1936

PALUBINSKAS A L. Personal ty changes in lleg women dur g four years of college experienc *P oc I u Acad Sci* 59 1952 p 389-91

PRELINGER E Übe umweltbedingte Veranderung des Persönlichk itstypus *Wien Z Phil Psychol Päd g* 3 1950 p 14 54

SMITH T *An experiment in mod fy g tt tudes to ard the N gr* New York, Teachers Coll g Columb a Uni 1943

T OMPSON L. Attit des nd acculturati n *Amer Anthrop* 50 1948 p 200-15

WATSON J S me oci l and psych logical s tuati ns related to change in attitude *Hum. Rel* 3 1950 p 15 56

MEYERS M. R CUSHING H M Types and incidence of behavior probl —
to cultural background *Amer J O th* –
MONACHESI E D Personality
and non-delinquents *J crim*
MONTAGU M F A *Man s mos dangerous myths the fallacy of race* rev ed New York,
Columbia U P 1945 xiv + 304 p
— Some psychodynamic factors in race prejudice *J soc psychol* 30 1949 p 175-87
MOWRER E R Social crises and social disorganization *Amer Sociol Rev* 15 1950
p 60 6
ODLUM D The psychological effects of the war on British children *Schweiz Arch.*
Neurol Psychiat 61 1948 p 406-7
PEAR T H ed *Psychological factors of peace and war* New York Philosophical Library
1950 ix + 262 p
PROTHRO E T MELIKIAN L 'The California public opinion scale in an authoritarian
culture *Publ Opin Qua t* 17 1953 p 353 62
SÆNGER G *The social psychology of prejudice* New York Harper and Bros 1953
xv + 304 p
SANAI M PICKARD P M 'The relation between politico-economic radicalism and
certain traits of personality *J soc Psychol* 30 1949 p 217 27
SHAW C R *et al Delinquency areas* Univ of Chicago Press 19 9 xxi + 214 p
SINGH B N Delinquency and juvenile pattern in primitive society *Eastern Anthrop*
2 (2) 1948 p 107 14.
WEINBERG S K *Society and personality disorders* New York Prentice Hall 1952 viii +
536 p
YAP P M Mental diseases peculiar to certain cultures a survey of comparative
psychiatry *J ment Sci* 97 1951 p 313 27

CHANGING PERSONALITY AND ATTITUDES

ALLIEZ J JAUR J M Étude de l adaptation des immigrants de seconde génération
dans les milieux du travail *Rev Psychol appl* 3 1953 p 295 7
BOWER R T MCKENZIE B WINOGRAD B *An analysis of attitud change among German*
exchangees Philadelphia Pa Institute for Research in Human Relations 1951
126 p (Ser 1951 7)
CLEMENS R. VOSSE SMAL G MINON P *L assimilation culturelle de imm grants en*
Belgique—Italiens et Polonais dans la région Liégeoise Liège 1953 x + 388 p
DEUTSCH M COLLINS M E *Interracial housing a psychological evaluation f a social*
experiment Minneapolis Minn Univ of Minnesota Press 1951 xv + 173 p
FESTINGER L. KELLEY H H *Changing attitud s through social contact* Ann Arbor
Univ of Michigan 1951 84 p
GIRARD A STOETZEL J *F ançais et imm g és I L tt tude f ançaise L adaptation des*
Italiens et des Polonais 531 p II *Nouveaux d cuments sur l ad ptation Algériens Italiens*
Polonais 293 p Paris Presses univ de France 1954
HARDING J ed Intergroup contact and racial attitudes *J Soc Issues* 8 (1)
1952 72 p
ISAGER H Factors influencing the format on and change of polit cal and rel g ous
attitudes *J soc Psychol* 29 1948 p 253 65
— An evaluation of an attempt to form international attitudes *J soc Psychol* 30
1949 p 207 16
JACK L. M An exper mental study of ascendant behavio in pre-school ch ldren
Univ I a Stud Child W elfa e 9 (3) 1934.
KING A R Status personality change in northern Negroes n southern United
States *Social Forces* 26 1947 p 153 66
MACKENZIE B K. The importance of contact in determining attitudes toward
Negroes *J abnorm soc Psychol* 43 1948 p 417 41

MUSSEN P H Some personal ty and social f ctors rel ted to changes in children s ttitudes toward Negroes *J bnorm soc Psychol* 45 1950 p 423 41

PAGE M. L. Th modification of ascendant behavi in pre school children *U i I oa Stud Child W lfar* 12 (3) 1936

PALUBINSKAS A L. Personal ty changes n college women during four years of c llege exper *P oc I u A ad Sci* 59 1952 p 389-91

PRELINGER E Über umweltbed ngte Veranderung des Persönlichke tstypus *Wien. Z Phil Psychol Päd g* 3 1950 p 14 54

SMITH T *An experiment in mod fyi g ttitud to ard the N gr* New York. Teachers College Columbia Uni 1943

THOMPSO L. Attitudes nd cculturati n *Amer Anthrop* 50 1948 p 200-15

WATSON J S m ial and psych l gical tuations rel ted to change in attitude *Hum. Rel* 1 3 950 p 15 56

MEYERS M R CUSHING H M Types and incidence of behavior problems in relation to cultural background *Amer J Orthopsychiat* 6 1936 p 110-17
MONACHESI E D Personality ch
M ic status of delinquents
(
ce rev ed New York,
— Some psychodynamic factors in race prejudice *J soc psychol* 30 1949 p 175-87
MOWRER E R Social crises and social disorganization *Amer Sociol Rev* 15 1950 p 60 6
ODLUM D The psychological effects of the war on British children *Schweiz Arch Neurol Psychiat* 61 1948 p 406-7
PEAR T H ed *Psychological factors of peace and wa* New York Philosophical Library 1950 ix + 262 p
PROTHRO E T MELIKIAN L 'The California public op nion scale in an authoritarian culture *Publ Opin Quart* 17 1953 p 353 6
SÆNGER G *The social psychology of prejudice* New York Harper and Bros 1953 xv + 304 p
SANAI M PICKARD P M The relation between politico-economic rad calism and certain traits of personality *J soc Psychol* 30 1949 p 217 27
SHAW C R *et al Del nquency areas* Univ of Chicago Press 1929 xxi + 214 p
SINGH B N Delinquency and juvenile pattern in primitive society *Eastern Anthrop* 2 (2) 1948 p 107 14
WEINBERG S K *Society and personality disorders* New York Prentice Hall 1952 viii + 536 p
YAP P M Mental diseases pecul ar to certain cultures a survey of comparative psychiatry *J ment Sci* 97 1951 p 313 27

CHANGING PERSONALITY AND ATTITUDES

ALLIEZ J JAUR J M Étude de l adaptat on des imm grants de seconde génération dans les milieux du trava l *Rev Psychol appl* 3 1953 p 295 7
BOWER R T MCKENZIE B WINOGRAD B *An analysis of attitud change among German exchangees* Philadelph a Pa Institute for Research in Human Relations 1951 126 p (Ser 1951 7)
CLEMENS R VOSSE SMAL G MINON P *L assim lat on culturelle des imm grants en Belgique—Italiens et Polonais dans la région Lіég oise* Liège 1953 x + 388 p
DEUTSCH M COLLINS M E *Interracial housing a psychol gical valuation of a social experiment* Minneapolis Minn Univ of Minnesota Press 1951 xv + 173 p
FESTINGER L KELLEY H. H *Changi g attitud s through social co tact* Ann Arbor Univ of Michigan 1951 84 p
GIRARD A STŒTZEL, J *F ançais et imm g ts I L att tude française L adaptation d s Italiens et des Polonais* 531 p II *Nouveaux d cuments sur l ad ptat on Algériens Italiens Polonais* 293 p Paris Presses univ de France 1954
HARDING J ed Intergroup contact and racial attitudes *J Soc Issues* 8 (1) 1952 72 p
IISAGER H Factors influencing the format on and change of polit cal and rel gious attitudes *J soc Psychol* 29 1948 p 253 65
— An evaluation of an attempt to form international attitudes *J soc Psychol* 30 1949 p 207 16
JACK L M An experimental study of ascendant behavior in pre school ch ldren *Univ Iowa Stud Child Welfare* 9 (3) 1934
KING A R. Status personality change in northern Negroes in southern United States *Social Forces* 6 1947 p 153-66
MACKENZIE B K. The importance of contact in determining attitudes toward Negroes *J abnorm soc Psychol* 43 1948 p 417 41

MUSSEN P H S m person l ty and oc al f tors rel ted to changes n children s attitudes t ward Negroes *J bnorm. soc Psychol* 45 1950 p 423 41
PAGE M. L. 'The modificatio of as ndant behavio in pre-school ch ldren *U v I wa Stud Child W lfar* 12 (3) 1936
PALUBINSKAS A L. Pers nal ty changes in c llege women during four years of college experi nce *P oc I w A ad Sci* 59 1952 p 389-91
PRELING R E Über umweltbed gte Veranderung des Persönlichke tstypus *Wien. Z Phil Psychol Päd g* 3 1950 p. 14 54
SMITH T *An experiment in mod fyi g attitude toward the N gr* New York Teachers Coll ge C lumb Uni 1943
TH MPSON L Attitudes nd cculturation *Amer Anthrop* 50 1948 p 200-15
WATSON J Som ocial and psych logical s tuat ns related to change in attitude *Hum Rel t* 3 1950 p 15 56

PART II

ORGANIZATION IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES
REVIEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

I ORGANIZATION IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

THE UNESCO SEMINAR ON THE TEACHING OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Montreal 14 16 June 1954

D BINDRA

The Unesco seminar in the teaching of social psychology met for three days immediately following the Fourteenth International Congress of Psychology Fourteen persons representing 13 nations and Unesco participated in the seminar

Leonardo Ancona Professor of Psychology at the Catholic University of Milan (Italy) Piazza S Ambrogio 9 Milan Dalbir Bindra Associate Professor of Psychology McGill University Montreal Canada Helmut von Bracken Capl. Professor Technische Hochschule Braunschweig West Germany A. H El Koussy Professor of Psychology and Dean of Institute of Education Ibrahim University Mounira Cairo Egypt Samuel Hammond Senior Lecturer Department of Psychology University of Melbourne Australia Hilde Hummelweit Reader in Social Psychology London School of Economics University of London Houghton St. London W C 2 England Eugene Jacobson Survey Research Center University of Michigan Ann Arbor Michigan Rafi Z Khan Chief Psychologist Pakistan Public Service Commission Ingle Road Karachi Pakistan Otto Klineberg Columbia University and Unesco 19 Av Kleber Paris (16) France Daniel Lagache Professor at the Sorbonne Director of the Institute of Psychology University of Paris Maria Dolores Nieto Professor of Social Psychology and Psychological Guidance Professor at the Free Faculty of Psychology Cebollati 1697 Assistant Director of the Latin American Co-ordinating Commission on Psychology Montevideo Uruguay Joseph Nuttin Professor at the University of Louvain Laboratoire de Psychologie 2 Place Cardinal Mercier Louvain Belgium Carlos Sanchez de Queiroz Professor at the University of Brazil Av Atlantica 3916 apt 1104 Rio de Janeiro Brazil Mariano Yela Professor of Psychology University of Madrid Head of the Psychometric Laboratory at the Research Council Serrano 125 Madrid Spain

Dr Klineberg welcomed the group on behalf of Unesco and the International Union of Psychology He outlined the general purpose for which the group had been assembled and then asked the members to name a chairman The group elected Dr Klineberg as the chairman of the seminar and he appointed Professor Bindra to serve as the rapporteur

The chairman pointed out that the main purpose of this seminar was to provide social psychologists from different parts of the world with an opportunity to exchange ideas and discuss problems arising from their experiences in the teaching of and research in social psychology He expressed the hope that the deliberations of the group would result in certain concrete recommendations which Unesco could consider and possibly incorporate in its current programme of promoting teaching and research in social psychology He then

outlined the following specific problems which are of particular importance at this stage in the international development of social psychology

1 Goals and purposes of social psychology
2 Kind of teaching desired
3 Place of other disciplines in social psychology
4 Place of social psychology in other disciplines
5 The export of materials To what extent is this possible? What kinds of materials? What kinds of adaptations are needed?
6 The international availability of publications
7 Relation of teaching to research
8 Teaching methods
9 Exchange professorships and fellowships
10 Place of social psychology in secondary education

Each member of the seminar commented briefly on the existing status of social psychology in the country or countries with which he was familiar These reports provided the general background against which the specific questions were discussed and recommendations made

Goals and Purposes of Social Psychology

Much of the discussion on the goals and purposes of social psychology revolved around the question of the relative emphasis to be given to applied social psychology in the teaching of social psychology It was pointed out that social psychology is often promoted not as a scientific subject of intrinsic interest but rather as a means of reducing international tensions or for other practical aims This emphasis on the applied aspect evokes a negative reaction toward social psychology from other university departments and hinders the development of social psychology as a science The chairman assured the group that Unesco s primary interest is in developing social psychology as a science and that no direct and immediate applications are either demanded or expected by Unesco The social science department of Unesco merely wants to aid in the solution of practical social problems by encouraging the scientific study of social phenomena The chairman then pointed to the important role of basic social psychological research in determining the U S Supreme Court decision prohibiting racial segregation in schools

Social psychologists in the university setting are often asked to work on and find a solution to a practical community problem Should the academic social psychologists (that is those interested in teaching and research only) accept such assignments? This question was discussed at some length There seemed to be general agreement that because of the very nature of the subject matter of social psychology such practical problems in the community provide a setting for testing specific hypotheses and thus furthering the theoretical (scientific) aims of social psychologists Even when no specific theoretical advance is anticipated such community projects can be used to train social scientists However if a community p [illegible] neither to theory nor [illegible] not to accept it [illegible] ocial psychology and [illegible] applications of social psychology in areas where the scientific knowledge is as yet inadequate

Recommendation 1 In university education social psychology like other sciences should be considered as a study having intrinsic interest and value and not as an applied profession While it is important to point out the possible practical applications of social psychology it is also necessary to warn the student against rapid applications that are not based on a secure scientific foundation

Kind of Teaching Desired

A distinction is often drawn between the empirical and the theoretical approach to social psychology Modern social psychology is sometimes said to be more empirical and less theoretical than its counterpart in the nineteenth century This distinction is a false one For modern social psychology like the old one also seeks to develop a general theory of social behaviour The real distinction between modern social psychology and the old social psychology lies in the fact that the latter consisted of speculative theories while in modern social psychology theories are closely linked to empirical data. Modern social psychology is not less theoretical it is less speculative and its theories are more closely trimmed to fit the observed facts In this it follows the hypothetico-deductive method which is characteristic of all well-developed sciences

Recommendation 2 Social psychology should be taught as an empirical science with due attention to its historical development and with full regard to the nature of scientific methodology

Place of Other Disciplines in Social Psychology

Comments by only a few members of the group made it clear that almost any other discipline might under certain circumstances be relevant to research or teaching in social psychology It was therefore decided to limit the discussion to related disciplines which might be of particular relevance to training in social psychology Social psychology shares certain methods with disciplines such as economics it shares content with subjects such as history and political science and it shares both content and methods with such fields as sociology and anthropology Study of these related fields will contribute to training in social psychology

Recommendation 3 For training in social psychology students of widely different academic backgrounds may be admitted into the training programme but the subsequent training should emphasize knowledge in the fields of psychology sociology and cultural anthropology Supplementary contacts with other areas (e g language economics) should be encouraged

Place of Social Psychology in Other Disciplines

After a brief discussion the following recommendation was agreed upon

Recommendation 4 It is desirable that the methods and content of social psychology should be introduced into the curriculum of such social fields as journalism education and social work. The person giving such instructions should be a well trained social psychologist who in addition is familiar with the other field and its needs The teaching should at first take the form of informal

seminar discussions—this would pave the way for more formal instruction through lectures

The Export of Materials

Can books on social psychology produced for use in one country be profitably used in another? This general question evoked many suggestions and comments from the group A distinction should be made between *textbooks* and books usually called *Readings* The greatest producer of both these types of books is the U S A There was some argument about whether or not books reporting studies on social groups in the U S A would be of interest and value to students in other cultures It was felt that value of these books in foreign universities could be increased by (1) expert translations (2) inclusion of comparative data from other cultures when available (3) including references to locally available related works (4) producing cross language dictionaries of social psychological terms and (5) adding a supplementary introduction to each book pointing out the ways in which the methods and contents of the book may or may not be applicable in the local culture The following recommendation was based on a rather long discussion of the above points

Recommendation 5 (a) In exporting works on social psychology attention should be paid to cultural scientific and language distance between the exporting and the importing cultures (b) In general we approve of translating works on social psychology whenever possible translators should not only be expert linguists but also good social psychologists (c) D [illegible]
use of foreign books will be les[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] culture

The International Availability of Publications

The problems concerning the distribution of notices of new publications availability of book reviews cheaper editions of American books distribution of statements of course outlines and research in progress from different institutions were discussed The discussion seemed to point towards the need for a central clearing house for information on social psychology A similar central information office for psychology was suggested by Bartlett in the meeting of the International Union of Psychology

Recommendation 6 A central clearing house fo[illegible]
research in social psychology should be establis[illegible]
the following functions in roughly this order of [illegible]
ments on the courses in social psychology (cou[illegible] textbook used any special methods employed etc) taught in various institutions (2) distributing statements on ongoing research and research in the process of publication (3) distributing annotated lists of recent books in social psychology to serve as supplements to such annotated bibliographies as the Harvard list (4) distributing information (including critical reviews) on new works in social psychology (5) distributing new works in the area of social psychology to selected scholars who find it difficult to acquire such works

Relation of Teaching to Research

The following recommendation seemed to emerge naturally from the comments made by the group

Recommendation 7 The close relation between teaching and research should be maintained in the training of social psychologists

Teaching Methods

After a brief discussion the following recommendation was agreed upon.

Recommendation 8 Training in laboratory work and participation in group research projects should form a part of the training of social psychologists

Exchange Professorship and Fellowships

To date most of the exchange of social psychologists has been for teaching purposes The group felt that exchange of *research* professorships and fellowships should also be arranged whenever possible An exchange professor engaging in group research in a new setting can contribute and learn at least as much as he does in the classroom The group agreed that when exchange of professors for extended periods of six months to a year is not feasible a short term (a week or two) seminar given to advanced students could be very useful

The chairman outlined the purpose and workings of Unesco s teaching missions and this led to considerable discussion on various aspects of these missions More than half the members of the group indicated that they would welcome such teaching missions in their countries It was suggested that the term teaching mission was perhaps not the most diplomatic name for such missions If the countries wishing to have a teaching mission could let Unesco know what they expect such a mission to achieve Unesco would be aided not only in evaluating the work of the missions but also in selecting the right persons

Recommendation 9 (a) Unesco s current programme of facilitating exchange of social scientists should be continued and expanded (b) It is highly desirable to combine the teaching and research functions in the exchange programme (c) Teaching missions in the general field of social science cover a wide area of interests It is therefore desirable to arrange at least some of these missions specifically for advancing teaching and research in psychology and social psychology (d) Teaching missions should be given a new name two suggestions joint seminar study group

Social Psychology and Secondary Schools

After a brief discussion the following recommendation was agreed upon

Recommendation 10 Social Psychology should not be taught in secondary schools But whenever possible teachers in secondary schools should be made familiar with the work of social sciences particularly social psychology This familiarity can be built up indirectly by group projects and workshops

8

Additional Recommendations

Recommendation 11 Departments of Psychology which do not as yet offer a course in social psychology should be urged to offer such a course Where courses in psychology are not open to sociology students the sociology department should also offer a course in social psychology

Recommendation 12 The Unesco Book Coupon Scheme should be extended to cover subscriptions to scientific journals also

Recommendation 13 On receiving specific requests Unesco and the International Union of Psychology should aid in the publication of special (cheap) editions of important works in psychology and social psychology

Recommendation 14 Unesco should consider the problem of making visual aids available in non American countries

Re —
thi
11

opes that

ed the group on behalf of Unesco and himself for taking part in and contributing to the success of the seminar Dean El Koussy spoke on behalf of the group and expressed deep appreciation to the Chairman and Unesco for arranging this very useful seminar

THE SOCIAL IMPACT OF INDUSTRIALIZATION AND URBAN CONDITIONS IN AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA

Abidjan 29 September 7 October 1954

DARYLL FORDE

At the invitation of the French Government and in consultation with the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara a conference organized by Unesco was held at Abidjan from 29 September to 7 October 1954 on the Social Impact of Industrialization and Urban Conditions in Africa Planned as a seminar for social scientists and administrators it provided a first opportunity for appraising the scope methods and results so far achieved in this field and for the formulation of proposals concerning future research The need for systematic social studies of urbanized and industrialized African populations has become increasingly apparent over the last 10 years and investigations have been undertaken in many parts of Africa These have been diverse in objective and scope and variously linked

to sociological problems and to immediate considerations of social welfare and administration In 1950 Unesco discussed proposals of the International African Institute fo study of current problems arising from industrialization in Tropical Africa and made contracts with the institute for carrying out some of these p ojects

PRELIMINARY REPORTS ON INDUSTRIALIZATION IN AFRICA AND RECENT SOCIAL STUDIES

It was recognized as a first need that information should be assembled on the distribution character and b oad demographic and social effects of the introduction of Western techniques of production in tropical Af ica and a repo t on this was p epared.[1] A survey of recent and current f eld studies concerned with the social effects of economic development was also carried out both to p ovide background information and to determine more exactly the scope of the problems that could most effectively be studied priorities among them and the research procedures required. This survey which will be published next year by Unesco brou ht out the number of common social effects resulting from the creation of heterogeneous largely unskilled and illiterate wage-earning populations in Af ican towns It showed at the same time howeve that the e were wide differences in the social character of such urban populations

While it was clear that many variable factors—the degree of ethnic heterogeneity the range and frequency of migration prior cultural patterns dif ferences in the working situations levels of income the premises and practices of administrations and entrepreneurs—affected the actual social conditions it was at the same time apparent that the multiplicity of these factors was not always fully recognized and that their assessment in any particular study often presented difficult problems of method

It was also appa ent that with few exceptions earlier studies of African urban populations had not unnaturally in v ew of the complexity of the situation and the very limited resea ch resources made available tended to be confined to ome limited aspect such as the invest gat on of material cond tions in onnexion with occupations standards of living etc or the formal organ izat on f economic activity administrat on etc Most of such studies had p actical aims—often the p ovis on of basic information concerning to development programmes Others with more theoretical objectives concerning the nature and d terminants of social relations often suffered f om vagueness of definit on o a lack of suffic ent data to resolve the p oblems posed. Another f equent limitat on, especially for comparative purposes a ose from the inadequacy of accounts of the field methods used Thus was particularly appa nt n connexi n with int nsive techniques of investigation (open int rviews participant observation case histories psychological testing etc) th importance of which was being increasingly accepted as essential to the

---

[1] Copies this working p per are ailable from th I erna ional frica Ins te under th ti le *Ind trialization in frica eport pr pared by he International frica I te fo U esco* I trod tion by Daryll Forde Director I ernational African Ins D es f Inform tio cerning Industrializ ti in Africa b Merran M cCulloch. Price 6d. M IcC lloch, Surv Rece and Curren Field S di th Social Effects Economi Dev lo men in er Trop cal Africa in *ocial p icaison f Technological Cha nd U ba sation i Africa South f the ahar* edited b Daryll F d Unesco (*Tensions nd Technology* series) Part I 5

elucidation of social processes They were being combined with social survey methods based on random sample interviewing to secure for statistical analysis specific information in accordance with a schedule It [illegible] that the [illegible]

[illegible] the selection of the [illegible] be secured by survey tended to be indiscriminate or ill related to basic problems unless the character and probable interconnexions of significant features of social relations and cultural patterning had been ascertained by intensive inquiry

FIELD STUDY IN STANLEYVILLE BELGIAN CONGO

Unesco therefore made a contract with the International African Institute to carry out a field study in an urban area in tropical Africa and the institute sought to take as full advantage as possible of the findings of these reports It was felt that to achieve results which would be of both theoretical and practical significance the study should be carried out by a small complementary team of field research workers who while bringing special skills to the securing and analysis of relevant data in different spheres would achieve a common approach to the inquiry as a whole

In view of the fact that there were some recent and current studies of mining towns and ports it was decided that preference should be given to a well established and diversified urban centre which showed a considerable variety of full time occupation and division of labour After discussion with Unesco and consulting with the governments of various African territories as regards the necessary permissions and facilities it was finally decided to conduct the research at Stanleyville in the Eastern Province of the Belgian Congo A long established trading and transport centre at the head of navigation on the Congo with an African population of about 40 000 Stanleyville had been a railway terminal since 1906 became a focus for road transport in the twenties and saw a significant development of light industries in the late thirties [1]

The scope and objectives of the inquiry were formulated to include an analysis of the contemporary social structure and the roles of various kinds of social grouping within it and an investigation of the range of factors contributing to the salient features and evident trends in the social system Thus the inquiry involved a study of household kinship neighbourhood organizations cliques associations connected with recreational religious political and other activities as well as of class structure social mobility and patterns of authority within formal and informal groups At the same time it called for discovery and analysis of the wide range of factors—whether deriving from European initiatives or from African traditions—which might be found to contribute significantly to the social configuration

An international team of three field investigators comprising a statistical sociologist an ethnographer and a psychologist [2] was appointed for two

[1] Th Belgi Congo dministratio d th Insti t pour la Rech rch Sci tifiq en Afrique Ce l (IRSAC) m d g erous contrib tions in f cili ies, equipm t nd pplemen ary gr which re gr f lly ckn wledged.

[2] M V G P ns (British) M P Clément (Belgi) d Mis N Xydi (Fre h) respectively

years wo k on the project 17 months of which were spent in the field A first report[1] presenting the results of a necessarily limited part of their investigations was p epared within the period and it is hoped to supplement this with further studies

THE RESEARCH CONFERENCE AT ABIDJAN

These reports and field stud es afforded a background of experience on which to base a conference at which social scientists administrators and others could exchange ideas on the needs opportunities and scope for further research and to formulate views on the directions that such further investigations should take

It was agreed that the conference should be a small one in the form of a seminar for which the research workers participating would prepare papers to be ci culated in ad ance of the meetings The papers were to include sub tantive results of research with special reference to the character of further inquiries that these suggested The earlier reports referred to above were also circulated for consideration

Every effort was made to include specialists concerned with the various investigations that had been recently carried out and to cover as wide a range of conditions as po ible Some fifteen research workers (social anthropologists soc ologists and economists) prepared papers and apart from a few changes in personnel due to unfo eseen ci cumstances participated in the conference along with technical officers and administrators nominated by interested governments epresentatives of the Department of Social Sciences of Unesco and observers from international organizations

The Stanleyville report and the papers presented to the conference were concern d with a number of main themes proposed for consideration It is only possible here to illustrate their scope by a few examples In the demographic field Mr Pons s study of the soc o-demographic structure of the African townships (centres extra-coutumiers) of Stanleyville illustrated a andom survey method whereby the nature of urban immigration over a period f time could be quantitatively assessed and also demonstrated the p ogressive ncorpo ation of Africans into Western enterprises—a process often beg nning in outlying centres in rural areas and preceding true urbanization. Th tudy also showed the complexity and uneven rate of change of the factors affecting the age and sex composition of such an immigrant populati n A paper by D Clyde Mitchell demonstrated for a number of a eas n southern Africa the ambiguity of and hidden assumptions involved in the term urbanizat on and showed that town-dwelling at a given point n time could by tself tell us little as to the type of social relations and values of the pe ple conc rned It further showed the need in Af ican urban studies fo devising mo e eff t ve means of measuring the degree of urban stabilization if any satisfactory correlation with othe social features was to be achieved and suggested economical field and statistical techniques for this purpose M Merc er in his account of a social survey by questionnaire in Dakar showed f om the exper ence of his team that despite the considerable value

1 Social p ications f Technological Cha g nd U b sation Africa South f the S har U esco (in prep ratio) P rt

of the results obtained as preliminary indications concerning matters hitherto the subject of guess work a more substantial demographic foundation more systematic sampling and hence considerably larger resources were needed to reach definitive results and secure correlations in a really large urban population Subject to these limitations Mr Massé outlined some demographic results of the Dakar survey which suggested that while there was a low incidence of polygyny among the more settled urban population there appeared to be significant differences in its incidence depending on religious affiliation (Moslem and non Moslem in this case) and more accurately so according to occupation Its incidence increased in proportion to income and social status from manual labour to supervisory positions and higher grade office work but fell sharply again in the professional and semi professional categories

The descriptive material presented in many of the papers showed the very wide range of socio-economic conditions prevailing among the populations of different urban areas and the contrasts visible between centres so different as Dakar Kampala (Uganda) and the Northern Rhodesian copper belt Differences in the technical conditions of industry in the ethnic grading of occupations and the roles of Europeans in the extent to which urban populations had become socially separated from rural areas were seen not only to be considerable but to challenge closer and more systematic inquiry into their differential effects on the structure of urban communities

Both the character and the rate of change in social grouping and in institutional activities under urban conditions were shown to differ widely At the same time industrial development and a complex division of labour were so recent and the general level of skill in industrial or commercial occupation at present exhibited by Africans so low that certain common features of economic and social patterning coloured everywhere by the control exercised by Europeans and occasionally by other ethnic groups was everywhere apparent Europeans not merely provided the managerial and executive personnel but—as was illustrated by Doctors R and C Sofer from their Jinja studies—remained on account of cultural differences reinforced by far higher incomes socially remote from the African population

A further example of parallel tendencies to which similar factors could be ascribed appeared in the accounts by Dr Hellman and others relating to urban South Africa progressive disintegration of wider kinship groups under urban conditions the decline in paternal authority and family solidarity where incomes accrue to individual wage earners who are absent from home during their working day Generally speaking too family units tend to become not only less stable but more isolated and the individual—both adolescent and adult—tends to participate in new but often ephemeral associations connected with crafts cults and recreations On these matters Mr Clément provided some preliminary documentation in the Stanleyville report An analysis of the causes and effects of social instability and personal insecurity with special reference to Brazzaville A E F was made by Mr Balandier In this he showed how the urban environment which so often deprived the individual of adequate models for conduct and made him subject to conflicting sanctions favoured individualistic attitudes of improvisation and expediency

Professor Malengreau in a paper on the orientation of sociological research in African urban centres urged that study should be focused on the com

prehensive investigation of these manifold symptoms of profound social and psychological disequilibrium and of the remedial measures that might be available He outlined the many indications of such disequilibrium particularly among the urban *e olues* in the Belgian Congo and considered some of the contributory factors Since these involved questions of fundamental importance f om the points of view of both sociological theory and social policy—between which rightly understood there was no necessary conflict—he considered they should be placed in the forefront as the common objective for studies of the various aspects of African urban life and as the criteria for selecting particular problems and data

Miss Xydias in the Stanleyville survey report and Dr Cyril Sofer in a paper on Social Structure and Working Group Behaviour (at Jinja, Uganda) analysed African roles and social relations in industry and provided valuable material on factors affecting performance and stability of Africans in employment. Both papers showed the importance to the latter of the type of relations and the effectiveness of communication with European supervisors

Fo convenience of discussion the conference agreed to consider the following topi successively during its meetings modes of access and incorporation of Af icans into u ban life the assimilation of Western skills and values urban rural and Western tribal relationships domestic and neighbourhood relations the characte and extent of the development of classes the emergence of esternized groups (*evolué* elites etc) relations betw een Africans and Europeans and othe ethnic groups methodolog cal problems the orientation of urban social research in Af ica

Although it was not possible to explore all these topics as fully as was desired an exchange of views took place and some agreements were obtained on the main problems on which committees prepared summaries of views and recommendations

A review f the papers and of statements submitted showed that there was great diversity in the *m de of inc por ting Africans into industrial empl yment and urban l f* The e we e ignificant differences in many respects between (a) stabilized townspeople (b) those who expected to return to a t ibal area and (c) recent and tempo ary migrants African urban centres also differed considerably in the c pective p oportions of these categories The social significance of recruited migrant labour in a primary industry such as mining was for example very diffe ent from that of unskilled labour of indefinite duration in an u ban ar a of diversified economy more complex processes of social and cultural change being manifest in the latter Nevertheless a number of characteristic features were observed to be recurrent in many African territo ies The ties of m grants with their communities of origin t nded everywhe e to be initially strong and where numbers from a given tribal group we e substantial c mplex patterns of relationship cultural as well as conomic we e dev loped both between town and country and within the u ban a ea Since ru al populations often depended substantially for cash income on remittances f om urban migrants and since many migrants were insecure both economically and psychologically in urban life the social forces maintaining these t es we e strong At the same time relations between town and country were subject to great stresses and tended to weaken as urban populations developed new values and allegiance to new social groupings in

the towns The frequently reported tendency especially among the more successful migrants increasingly to ignore their obligation to assist rural kins-folk could have serious repercussions unless compensatory rural development took place

Urban migrants in most centres commonly found their initial social support among their kin or fellow tribesmen and traditional social groupings and the moral habits of such groups were thereby reinforced But despite their initial importance for the migrant and their persistence in limited spheres their economic foundations were eroded by urban life more rapidly than new patterns of co operation could be developed This led in unfavourable circum stances to social isolation insecurity and delinquency At the same time new patterns of grouping (occupational mutual aid in neighbourhoods church organizations etc) did often assist a readjustment of values under urban conditions A detailed analysis and comparative study of the processes involved in the reconstruction of urban communities was therefore considered to be of great theoretical and practical significance

Discussion of the *Assimilation of Western skills and values* concentrated mainly on means of assessment since it was recognized that the objectives findings and validity of different kinds of inquiry were the subject of misunderstanding and controversy It was recognized that with regard to the assimilation of skills aptitude and performance tests properly handled were of undeniable practical value and that sample surveys based on these might furnish useful assessments of certain levels of attainment They did not however attack the more complex and difficult problem of analysing and weighing factors that affected capacity for and rate of assimilation This involved *inter alia* the possi bility of valid psychological testing under African conditions for mental fa tudes relevant to the work situation etc Miss Xydias had described c procedure in devising and applying tests in ed While stressing the need basis of detailed knowledge ground of subjects she held so for modifying and u including the cu which did not as some suggested of the local conditions that significant results could be obtained merely confirm the conclusions of the field ethnographer Most participants agreed that psychological testing could provide a valuable means for ascer taining the prevalence and distribution of certain capacities and affective conditions among an African population and for inquiring into possible socio-cultural factors influencing them But concern was expressed at a certain proneness to expect from such tests a short cut to the discovery and explanation of social phenomena Intelligence testing by the usual techniques under African conditions so strongly reflected Western schooling that its usefulness appeared to be virtually restricted to testing achievement under Western educa tion Apart from aptitude tests situation and attitude tests appeared on the limited information available to be yielding the most promising results but there was need for an assessment of the various techniques under experimental conditions on common samples and in a defined frame of reference to compare their significance Provision of facilities for such an inquiry was strongly recommended

It was also recommended that since a good deal of work appeared to be carried out in isolation means be sought to provide for a more effective inter change of information on the use of psychological tests for various purposes in the African field

The inclusion in questionnaires or in interviewers aide mémoires of direct questions on the assimilation of Western values was regarded with some reserve since the frame of reference of replies would be so largely unknown and variable It was generally recognized that assessments concerning this complex subject had to be synthesized from data of many kinds and since difficulties of communication and interpretation were considerable questionnaire methods were not appropriate except in so far as they could furnish data on behaviour that would give an accurate diagnosis of assimilation or otherwise Interview and life history material could provide significant evidence as to westernization of attitudes

Several participants notably ethnographers and social anthropologists insisted on the importance of recognizing westernization as a relative and partial process which took place in a varying context of persisting traditional values There should therefore always be direct and careful study both in the urban areas and in the tribal areas from which urban populations had been drawn of the character and foundations of traditional values and of the influence they had on the assimilation of Western attitudes This point was taken up again in the subsequent discussions on urban rural and Western tribal relationships The importance of giving as much weight in urban studies to intensive studies of cultural patterns and social institutions as to social survey investigations by schedule was endorsed and the conference adopted the recommendations of a committee which considered this question further namely that

1 There is need to provide for more co-ordination of research plans in urban research in Africa and provision for the regular circulation of information on aims methods progress and results and for the orientation of investigations on recognized common problems is desirable

2 There should be systematic study of the need and scope for the collaboration of sociologists and anthropologists in African urban research since the methods of both are indispensable and can be mutually helpful Urban studies should be accompanied by parallel studies of the associated rural environments

3 Results which can be submitted for the guidance of the social policy of the responsible authorities should be put forward as research develops

Recommendations concerning a number of particular objectives for research studies which had emerged from the discussions were also approved

1 A comparative study of new urban areas created by recent economic development under Western colonization on the one hand and of African towns which had developed prior to colonization

2 A quantitative and functional study of urban associations to define their situation and role in relation to the social structure as a whole

3 A study of transferred traditional institutions and cultural patterns in urban environments in order to examine how far such transfers are adaptive and effective and their relation to dynamic factors affecting the social organization of African towns

4 A study of the changes of social scale involved in urban life in order to determine the types of situation and institution that contribute to the establishment of large scale organization

5 The study of economic relations between urban and rural communities including the circulation of funds between the two the relative accumulation of savings and capital as between the two and the patterns of

consumption in each Quantitative data on these are needed and their contribution to social change should be examined closely

In reviewing *domestic and neighbourhood relations* an almost universal tendency towards a more autonomous but unstable conjugal family with weak parental control was observable but this appeared to be attributable less to positive westernization than to the effect of urban occupational and residential conditions which generally went against the maintenance of extended family and paternal influence in the urban household On the other hand considerable differences in family structure were observable both within and between African urban populations The influence of a number of variable factors was discussed such as strength of rural connexions degree of ethnic grouping within urban areas continuance of traditional authority patterns level and security of incomes and Western educational and welfare agencies The need and opportunity for close study of the operation of these factors and the effects of variations in different urban centres were stressed

The practical importance of a closer study of social breakdown in domestic and other small groupings was recognized but facts were presented from a number of urban areas in West and East Africa which suggested that crude data on ill defined samples concerning e g high divorce rates juvenile delinquency and crime were of very limited sociological value Even when their incidences were reliably established their significance was very difficult to interpret without an intensive study of the social context Studies in this field should not therefore be of an ad hoc character

There was evidence to show that the importance of the neighbourhood as a field of social intercourse and mutual aid was variable and unstable In early stages of settlement localities with a high degree of ethnic homogeneity often developed an *esprit de corps* which could be of service in administration social welfare etc However with increased differentiation of occupation and education and all too frequently under inflexible or congested housing conditions this *esprit de corps* did not appear to be long sustained Closer study of the prerequisites of initiative and responsiveness on the part of neighbourhood associations in the larger urban areas would be of value to those concerned with local government and welfare organizations

Consideration of the character and extent of the *development of class divisions and of the emergence of more fully westernized sections of the population* brought out some significant contrasts between different territories relating to differences in both the duration and the economic context of the process of urbanization and to whether government policy tended to encourage or to limit educational and occupational advance As compared with Western countries class divisions among Africans were on the whole weak and did not reflect a corresponding range of differentiation in incomes or social norms This was clearly related to the fact that nearly everywhere in urban situations the upper class both economically and socially consisted of Europeans and in some areas Asians who alone possessed the managerial and professional skills essential for industry and Western commerce and the hig inhcomes that these commanded The vast majority of African urban populations consisted of unskilled workers with a few artisans and small traders At the same time there were important differences among urban areas in the degree of occupational and social differentiation At one end of the scale there were established ports and commercial centres in West Africa with a stable literate middle class engaged in professions commerce and administration and at the other there were recent mining

townships and locations in Central and Southern Africa populated almost entirely by unskilled or semi skilled labour

Although Western cultural patterns appeared generally to confer or symbolize high status among urban Africans no close parallels with Western class systems should be assumed or expected In British and French West Africa where the criteria for upper class status among Africans were fairly definite these were often complicated by persistence of traditional statuses and combinations of the two patterns e.g. chiefships were sought by the westernized Evidence of a growing self consciousness among the younger generation of more skilled workers and its expression through trade unions in urban areas in French West Africa was also thought to have parallels in some other areas

Studies in many areas showed that definite social ranking of new occupations was very general and that there was a growing tendency for closer associations and self-consciousness within such categories as professional clerical skilled and unskilled workers This afforded a starting point for an empirical study of the processes and consequences of class formation An important source of conflict seemed to lie in oppositions between traditional concepts of status and rank and those developing in urban societies In the former status was predominantly ascribed and respected as such in the latter it was achieved in terms of Western skills and consumption and was often linked with strong competitiveness and a rejection of traditional obligations A careful study of the extent of such conflicts and their effect on the acceptance or rejection of social obligations was considered desirable

Attention was called in this connexion to the changing role of women with regard to westernization In an early phase as for example today in some urban centres of the Belgian Congo and in the Union of South Africa 20 years ago wives of educated Africans were rarely literate and took no part in Western activities In South and West Africa today such wives were usually educated and often the pacemakers in westernization of domestic and social life

In early phases of westernization political leadership was commonly expected from any and all of the few educated Africans but in the more developed areas professional politicians had now emerged Western political movements were also re-establishing links between urban and rural areas on a new territory wide basis Urban centred leadership political and cultural was displacing the traditional tribal leadership of rural areas which retained only a sentimental significance for the urban population While such developments had proceeded much further in some territories than in others there were indications of a common trend which merited historical and comparative study to bring out the significant phases and processes

In reviewing *relations between Africans and Europeans* the conference recognized that while in some social contexts in certain territories status and authority transcended racial difference the axiom of white superiority and the stereotypes associated with it predominated in inter racial relations Areas of permanent white settlement on the one hand and territories in which Europeans in general remained only for a period of service showed overall contrasts in the rigidity of racial barriers and the heightening of tensions Inter racial cleavages tended to be more acute and self conscious in urban areas on account of the concentrations of population and the visible presence of Europeans in considerable numbers Both the European and African populations were becoming most diversified in education and status in urban areas where

anomalies of racial discrimination most frequently appeared and were most strongly resented

Comparative studies were urgently needed of race relations in urban areas with reference to differences in types of economic activity occupational mobility the size and stability of white populations the impact of European customs and legislation affecting the civil status of Africans Experiences gained in studies of race relations and concomitant attitudes among ethnic groups in South Africa should prove valuable in framing research programmes elsewhere Particular attention was called to the need for studies of legislation affecting race relations some of which had been framed at periods when the social and cultural separation between Africans and Europeans was far greater Where they no longer corresponded to cultural and social realities legislative restrictions tended to become the focus of racial antagonisms Historical studies of the changing functional relations between ethnic groups were also needed to present and document the considerable though little recognized changes that had occurred over the colonial period Such studies should include consideration of the impact of the African environment on the way of life and attitudes of European expatriates and settlers

The committee in reviewing the discussion noted that the extent and direction of the changes taking place in the racial hierarchy which had resulted from the initial dominance of Europeans varied in relation to differences in early contacts demographic conditions official ideologies and levels of economic development It considered that differences in inter racial attitudes should be studied in terms of the wide variations in legislative framework administrative practice and customary behaviour Since the rights and obligations which different racial groups were permitted and expected to exercise and their own attitudes were conditioned by a great number of variables it was not possible to make valid generalizations for Africa as a whole More factual studies regarding the conditions under which different groups lived worked and were governed were needed for comparative purposes Further research was also required on race attitudes for which techniques devised and applied by American and South African social psychologists should be employed to determine focal points of interaction and the character of group stereotypes. The degree of correlation between race attitudes and such variables as income level educational standards and length of urban residence should be systematically investigated Investigations should be planned for differing type situations e g where racial differentiation was embodied in legislation where it stemmed mainly from inequality of opportunity connected with differences in skills and resources Studies of race attitudes should include all ethnic groups in the population and should be associated with inquiries into class structure and patterns of ethnic relations with a view to ascertaining the conditions in which racial solidarity tends to be reinforced or outweighed

In a concluding session on the *general orientation of future research* an attempt was made to review the African urban situation as a whole and to consider the main objectives of research The general characteristics of rapid and largely uncontrolled growth of culturally heterogeneous populations—high instability and lack of social cohesion—were generally recognized There were however considerable differences of view as to the lines on which scientific research could or should attempt to contribute to the solution of problems involved in improving the social life of urban areas

Professor Malengreau urged the importance of practical objectives and of

concentrating research on the study of the causes and means of alleviating a pervasive *malais* which he had characterized in his paper as one of apathy or despair arising from the social insecurity and frustration of Africans living under westernized conditions He and others stressed the importance of a close examination of th s question by psychological and other methods This it was suggested would provide a guide to the selection of worthwhile problems and reduce the tendency to collect descriptive data somewhat indiscriminately While its central importance was recognized by the conference the view that particula field researches could as a general rule be explicitly directed to the diagnosis and alleviation of this condition was challenged by others Such a goal could not be reached directly if it were agreed that the many indications of social and psychological maladjustment among urban African populations were end p oducts of the operation of complex processes of social and cultural change which were by no means fully understood Diagnosis of causes and effective proposals for improvement would depend on greater understanding of a middle range of problems concerning e g factors affecting the propensity fo urban migration the degree of residential stability of popu lations the amount and cause of economic and psychological insecurity the emergence of new social and material goals in different categories of the population. All these questions it was held required painstaking and objective esearch

There was considerable support for Dr Hellman s view that a general frame of reference fo these intermediate p oblems could be found in a structural approach Studies although differing widely as to scope and method might through a full analysis of the social context contribute to a better understanding of the character causes and effects on the individual of the rapid changes in social structure and of the possibilities for restructuring social relations It was also widely felt that spec al attention needed to be given to the analysis of changing values and mot vations and to the extent that they were adjusted to technical economic and other conditions After further discussion a resolution d afted by a committee was adopted by the conference recommending that

The study of the social cond tions of urbanization in Af ica South of the Sahara should be mainly focused on the observation and analysis of social p ocesses and of individual and collective behaviour that are contributing to the restructu ing of u ban lif

It is h ped that particula attention will be paid to

1 The new values and motivat ons that are emerging within the various social categories
2 The degree of mutual integration of groups of different ethnic origin and social status
3 The effects of education wider knowledge and experience at all levels upon th integration of urban communities
4 The facil ties affo ded n this field by adminst at ons religious institutions and industrial concerns

APPENDIX I LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Chairman

Professor Daryll Forde (United Kingdom)

Participants

Social scientists from the region Professor Georges Balandier (France) Dr Pierre Clément (Belgium) Professor Arthur Doucy (Belgium) Dr A L Epstein (U K.) Professor Pierre Feldheim (Belgium) Dr André Hauser (France) Dr Ellen Hellmann (S Africa) Professor Guy Malengreau (Belgium) Dr Merran McCulloch (U K.) Dr Y Mersadier (France) Dr V G Pons (U K) Dr Rhona Sofer (U K.) Dr A W Southall (U K) Dr Nelly Xydias (France)

Administrators and technical officers nominated by the following governments Belgium Mr V Brébant France Messrs B F Hepp Philippe Yacé Niangoran Eyempu Italy Mr L Grottanelli Spain Mr J J Castrillo United Kingdom Mr R. K. Gardiner

Observers

World Health Organization Mr J P Lebeuf Commission for Technical Co-operation in South Africa South of the Sahara Mr P Henry
Dr Clarence E Glick (U S) Dr Daniel F McCall (U S) Miss Mary Coffee (U S) Mr Donald R Thurow (U S) Mr S L Boutillier (France) Mr B Holas (France) Miss Dupire (France) Miss Crapuchet (France)

Unesco

Messrs Guy de Lacharrière H M Phillips

APPENDIX II LIST OF WORKING PAPERS

Unesco/SS/Af Conf/1 Memorandum
Unesco/SS/Af Conf/2 Social Implications of Technological Change and Urbanization in Africa South of the Sahara
Unesco/SS/Af Conf/3 Urban African Social Structure and Working Group Behaviour by Cyril Sofer
Unesco/SS/Af Conf/4 The Development of Social Groupings among Urban Africans in the Union of South Africa by Ellen Hellmann
Unesco/SS/Af Conf/5 An Experimental Investigation into the Standard of Living of an Urban Population by Y Mersadier
Unesco/SS/Af Conf/6 Determinants of the Social Structure of African Urban Populations—with special reference to Kampala by Aidan W Southall
Unesco/SS/Af Conf/6/Add 1 Some Problems of Statistical Analysis in Community Studies by Aidan W Southall
Unesco/SS/Af Conf/7 An Experimental Investigation conducted by means of Questionnaires in the town of Dakar by P Mercier
Unesco/SS/Af Conf/8 The Mechanization of Agriculture in African Societies by A. Hauser
Unesco/SS/Af Conf/9 Urbanization, Detribalization and Stabilization in Southern Africa—A Problem of Definition and Measurement by J Clyde Mitchell
Unesco/SS/Af Conf/10 First Results of Demographic Surveys in the Urban Centres of Senegal by L. Massé

Unesco/SS/Af Conf/11 Adaptation Problems of the African Population in a Society of Early Industrialization at Jinja, Uganda, by Rhona Sofer.
Unesco/SS/Af Conf/12 'The Changing Significance of Ethnic Affiliation and of Westernization in the African Settlement Patterns in Stanleyville', by V. G. Pons.
Unesco/SS/Af Conf/13 Urbanism in West and Central Africa. Suggested Trends of Research, by Georges Balandier.
Unesco/SS/Af Conf/14 Lodging and Travel Arrangements.
Unesco/SS/Af Conf/15 Provisional Agenda.
Unesco/SS/Af Conf/16/Rev.1 List of Participants.
Unesco/SS/Conf.Af/17 Notes sur quelques effets de l'industrialisation dans deux districts du Congo belge, par A. Doucy et P. Feldheim.
Unesco/SS/Conf.Af/18 Observations sur l'orientation des enquêtes sociologiques dans les centres urbains de l'Afrique Noire, par Guy Malengreau.
Unesco/SS/Af Conf/19 List of Working Papers.

UNESCO AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE TEACHING

Progress Report and Analysis of Regional Round Tables

The swift development of the social sciences during the past 25 years and the increasingly important part which they are called upon to play in the reorganization of the modern world, have prompted Unesco to consider the methods of social science teaching at present employed in the different cultural regions.

The purpose of this article is to describe the work accomplished under the project on the development of social science teaching through the regional round tables, to show the results achieved in 1953-54 and to identify certain future activities which will follow on from the previous work and are likely to lead to fresh progress in knowledge of man and society.

INQUIRY INTO THE TEACHING OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

Unlike some other great branches of learning, the social sciences have by no means reached an equal stage of development in the various parts of the world. In some countries they occupy an important place in higher education; in others little social science is taught. Moreover, curricula and teaching methods vary considerably from country to country.

Therefore, taking account of the paramount part which social science teaching should play in training for citizenship and of its potential contribution to the improvement of international understanding, the General Conference of Unesco at its fifth session (Florence, 1950) authorized the Director-General 'To undertake surveys in member countries of the types of courses and methods of instruction in the social sciences' (Resolution 3.15) and at its sixth session (Paris, 1951): 'To formulate the results of the inquiry carried out in 1951 into the teaching of the social sciences so that Member States and the competent international organizations may derive therefrom suitable principles for the development and improvement of this teaching.'

In order to conduct a general inquiry into the teaching of social sciences the Secretariat needed some definition of their content. It therefore decided to adopt the

empirical method of requesting a group of international associations specialized in the social sciences to assume responsibility for the inquiry in their own particular fields (Appendix 1)

RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE INTERNATIONAL MEETING OF EXPERTS 1952

As the final stage of the inquiry an inter-disciplinary meeting was held in Paris from 16 to 19 September 1952 in order to formulate a series of recommendations regarding ways of improving existing methods of social science teaching A detailed account of these recommendations will be given in the next paragraph This meeting of 20 experts from 11 different countries was required to consider in the light of the data collected and presented by the rapporteurs general all the work accomplished since 1951 and to study certain problems which it was apparently essential to solve if social science teaching in universities was to be developed The main problems were as follows (1) the status of the social sciences in universities (2) the place of social sciences in general education and their role in training for certain careers and (3) the training and recruitment of university teachers and teaching methods The experts recommendations were submitted to the General Conference of Unesco at its seventh session and distributed by the Secretariat

In approving the experts report the General Conference at its seventh session decided that the inquiry into social science teaching should be followed up by practical achievements To that end it passed the following resolution

The Director General is authorized to encourage social science teaching in universities and secondary schools emphasizing the contribution that such teaching can make to human progress and to education for living in a world community (Resolution 3 141)

The work plan based on this resolution gave the Secretariat a threefold task for 1953 54 (1) the publication of the results of the inquiry as practical booklets that could become a useful source of information for any persons responsible for social science teaching (2) the holding of three regional round tables in order to steer a middle course between general discussion of problems at the international level and the decisions to be taken at the national level and (3) the organization of missions of experts to assist Member States directly in fields chosen by them

MISSIONS OF EXPERTS

In the budget for 1953 54 the Secretariat had made arrangements for the despatch of a mission of one or two experts who would be placed at a government's disposal upon request for assistance in developing social science teaching in a given country

As 20 requests were received in 1953 the Executive Board authorized the organization of four missions in 1954 chosen to satisfy demands from different regions

Missions organized for Costa Rica and Guatemala were begun at the end of July and lasted till December 1954 The expert chosen for both countries was Mr René Clémens Professor of Sociology and Economics at the University of Liège Belgium.

A third mission was organized at the beginning of September 1954 for Pakistan and the expert chosen was Professor André Bertrand Director of Studies at the École nationale d administration, Paris

The fourth mission is being organized with the Greek Government The expert selected is Professor J P Haesaert former Rector of the University of Ghent Belgium, and Permanent Secretary of the Royal Flemish Academy of Science and Arts

The experts (chosen in ... are spec lists n and nstit t ns t pl ed in this fi mad after consul t the dis pli e o p bl m the go rnme t req iring assista ce ... ial cho e of the expert was always ... nd in reforms

All expe ts wer ppl ed by the Secreta iat w th all ava labl nformat on on th existing local tuati n of oc al sc ence teaching

It is as yet too ea ly t eport on th success of any of these four mis ons but the a m can be d t mined as being the o gan zat n, eorganization or modern zat on of ocial sc en tea h g t p es nt p vided n ea h f th countries By the end f 1954, the f ll w g req ests fo miss ns mained for ns derat on n 19 5 56 Afghanistan B azil B rma Colomb a D minican Republ Ecuado Honduras Ind nesia Ir Liby N pal N caragua Peru Philipp nes Thailand, Yugosla ia.

REGIONAL ROUND TABLES IN 1954

Lastly th Secr tari t mad provis on n 1953 54 fo three regi nal round tables on the uni ers ty teach g of th ocial en es The f rst was h ld at Delh (Ind a) f m 15 t 19 F bruary the econd t S n José (Costa R ca) f om 15 to 21 July and the third t Damascus (Syr) f m 23 to 30 August 1954

These u d tables did n t group all the Member States f Unesc in the reg n wher they we held th ma cr t n f pa t c pat on being the common nterest in ocial sc e e t h nd th l ted truct re of the ed cat onal system thus llowi fo d tailed discuss ns f quest n f orga izat on and methods The even untri parti pati n the South As a R und Table f r example ha e at the p esent t m syst m f higher d cat n wh ch is los ly r lated to that of Great Brita d ther An lo-S n nt es The co n e p ti p t n n th meeti g f the Cent al Ame Republ cs nd Ca bbean countries gr uped ducat rs and ocial ntists w k ng w th th Hisp syst m f high ed cat n. In this ase h w er a l was dr wn between tw porti ns f th Latin American wo ld in o der t d t l g p rt pat n th t m ght mak the wo king sess ns unwi ldy Th first Lat Am ri me ting w ll ha e to be f ll wed n 19 5 by a econd meet g gro p ng th unt es f th thern p rt f th ont ent. As t th third ound table th Middl East mm n d minato was a lati ely str g F ench infl ence in th uni rs ty syst m.

Th th ee egi ns how mmon amb ti n in thei desire t develop the un vers ty tea hing th oci l en es by a f ea h co-o dinati n f auton mous nat nal pl nni g d by desir t cr at n depend t e tific output oupled w th n mal terch th ternat lfi ld A ther ommon cha acteristi f th th ee regi ns is lesser degr f gid ty n the o g n zati f highe educat n than is f und ns me of th ountr es whos long tr d t ns mak eshap g pa ti ula ly d fficult. F nally a main feat f thes eg ns is th p rt cula ly p d econ mic nd technical dev lop- ment whi h makes th m v vidly war f th utility if ot the ne ess ty f social science tea hi g t th highest l l

Th mm frames of eferen f the three meet gs were the esolutions ad pted

---

B rm Ce lo di I ones 3 I Fed ti d S po P ki ta Th l d. A bookle con aining pers an roceeding h meetin p blish d in E gl h in Delhi by h U esco Science Co-oper tion Office or So th

2. Colo Cos Ri C ba, E dor E Sal ado G em Haiti Hondur s, M co Panama Puerto Rico bookl S anish ill be blished by h R gi nal Ce tre f U esco f h Wes ern H phere

H ana (C)

Egyp reece Iran, Iraq Lebanon Syria, T k y A bookl in Arab c, pos bly also I English or French will be lished b h Unesco Science Co- pera Office for h M ddl East.

empirical method of requesting a group of international associations specialized in the social sciences to assume responsibility for the inquiry in their own particular fields (Appendix 1)

RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE INTERNATIONAL MEETING OF EXPERTS 1952

As the final stage of the inquiry an inter disciplinary meeting was held in Paris from 16 to 19 September 1952 in order to formulate a series of recommendations regarding ways of improving existing methods of social science teaching A detailed account of these recommendations will be given in the next paragraph This meeting of 20 experts from 11 different countries was required to consider in the light of the data collected and presented by the rapporteurs general all the work accomplished since 1951 and to study certain problems which it was apparently essential to solve if social science teaching in universities was to be developed The main problems were as follows (1) the status of the social sciences in universities (2) the place of social sciences in general education and their role in training for certain careers and (3) the training and recruitment of university teachers and teaching methods The experts recommendations were submitted to the General Conference of Unesco at its seventh session and distributed by the Secretariat

In approving the experts report the General Conference at its seventh session decided that the inquiry into social science teaching should be followed up by practical achievements To that end it passed the following resolution

The Director General is authorized to encourage social science teaching in universities and secondary schools emphasizing the contribution that such teaching can make to human progress and to education for living in a world community (Resolution 3 141)

The work plan based on this resolution gave the Secretariat a threefold task for 1953 54 (1) the publication of the results of the inquiry as practical booklets that could become a useful source of information for any persons responsible for social science teaching (2) the holding of three regional round tables in order to steer a middle course between general discussion of problems at the international level and the decisions to be taken at the national level and (3) the organization of missions of experts to assist Member States directly in fields chosen by them

MISSIONS OF EXPERTS

In the budget for 1953 54 the Secretariat had made arrangements for the despatch of a mission of one or two experts who would be placed at a government s disposal upon request for assistance in developing social science teaching in a given country

As 20 requests were received in 1953 the Executive Board authorized the organization of four missions in 1954 chosen to satisfy demands from different regions

Missions organized for Costa Rica and Guatemala were begun at the end of July and lasted till December 1954 The expert chosen for both countries was Mr René Clémens Professor of Sociology and Economics at the University of Liège Belgium.

A third mission was organized at the beginning of September 1954 for Pakistan and the expert chosen was Professor André Bertrand Director of Studies at the École nationale d administration Paris

The fourth mission is being organized with the Greek Government The expert selected is Professor J P Haesaert former Rector of the University of Ghent Belgium, and Permanent Secretary of the Royal Flemish Academy of Science and Arts

The experts (ho n in greem nt with the Nat nal Commiss ons of th r countries) are pec alists in p bl ms f the organi at o of soc al sc ence teaching in un ers ties and nstitutions of h ghe ed cati as well as in t ach ng methods and in ref rms pl nned in this fi ld by ral cou tries The f nal cho ce of the expert was al ays mad fter consultati n w th the g nment req iri g assist nc and w th reference t the dis pline o probl m that h d been m ntioned as the focal po nt f r f ture cti n. All experts wer s ppl ed by the Secret t with all ava lable nformat n on th existin local s tuati n f o ial nce te ching

It is as yet too ea ly t eport on th suc ess f a y of these f ur miss ons but the a m can be d t mined as be the organ ti n, o eorgan zat on, or modern zat on of social e tea hing t p es t p vided n each of the co ntries By the end of 1954 th f ll w g eq ests f miss ns remained for ns derat on in 1955 56 Afghanistan, B az l Burma Colomb a D mini n Republ c, Ecuador H nduras I donesia, Iran Libya Nepal N caragua Peru Phil ppines Tha land, Yugoslavia.

REGIONAL ROUND TABLES IN 1954

Lastly th Sec tariat mad p ovis on n 1953 54 fo three eg onal o nd tables on th u ers ty teaching of th ocial ences Th f rst was held at Delh (Ind) f om 15 t 9 F bruary th cond at San José (Costa R ca) f om 15 to 21 July and the third t Damascus (Syri) f m 23 t 30 A gust 1954.

These und tables did n t group all the Member States of U esco n the reg on where they we held th m in er tern n for pa t c p ti be ng th ommon interest in ocial sc n t a hi and the l ted tructu of the ed cat o l systems thus allowin fo deta led discuss ns f quest n f o gan at on and methods The seven ountr es participat n the So th As a Rou d Table f example have at the p esent t m yst m f h gher d cat on wh ch is losely elat d to that f G eat Brita d ther A glo-S n unt es The c n ries parti pat n n the meeting f the Central Ame c n Republ cs d Ca bbe cou tr es grouped educators and ocial ntists w king w thi th H p n yst m of higher educat n. In this cas h w er a li was d wn between two porti ns f th Latin Am rican wo ld n order t d t l g p t pat n that m ght mak the wo k g ess ns unwieldy Th first Lat Am ri n me tin w ll have to be f ll wed 9 5 by a econd meet ng gro p ng th untr es f th uthern p t f th ontine t. As to th third r nd table th M ddl East mm n d min to was a elati ely str g F ench influence in th uni rs ty ystem.

Th th ee eg ns how mmon amb ti n n th ir desire to d elop th ir un ers ty tea hi g th l en es by a f hi co-o dinati n of auto om us nat onal pl nni g d by desir t c at n depend nt c tifi output c upled w th no mal tercha th tern t n lfi ld A th ommon ch act ist c f the th ee egions is lesser d gr f gidity n th o gan ati f high educ t n tha is f und in som f th untr es whos l ng t dit ons mak eshap ng p tic la ly d fficult. F nally a ma n feat f thes eg ns is th part cul ly r p d eco omic a d te hnical develop- ment whi h makes th m vividly war f th utility if not the n cess ty of social ence tea hi g t the highest lev l

Th mm f mes f feren f th three meeti gs we e the esolutions adopted

---

Burm Ce lon di onesia, Mal y Fed d S po P ki Th land. A bookle co taining pers roceeding h m ting bli hed in E glish in Delhi by h U esco Science Co-ope Office or South A

Colomb Cos Rica C Ecu d El Sal ado G H ti H ur s, Mexico Pan P erto Rico booklet in anish will b p bli h d b h R giona Centre f U esco f h Wes rn H mi phere

Egyp Greece a Iraq Lebanon, Syria T k A bookl in Arab c, pos bl also in English or F ch will be blished h th Unesco Science Co-opera Office for th Middl East.

by the abo e-mentioned international meeting of experts held in 195 where a follow up of the whole problem first at the regional and then at the national level was already anticipated

The many problems put forward by the experts in 195? were thus re-exam ned po nt by point by the three groups of governmental delegates and experts from South and South East Asia the Near and Middle Eastern countries and the Central American and Caribbean countries

GENERAL MEASURES AND GOVERNMENTAL SUPPORT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE TEACHING

There was a temptation for the three round tables to start the r discuss on with a philosophical analysis of the scope the essential sign ficance and the delimitation of the social sciences Ho e er these deeper underlying aspects of the problems treated were only mentioned briefly in the introductory speeches of the three meetings The round tables vere opened by such eminent personalities as H E Dr S Radhakrishnan Vice President of the Republ c of India and Chairman of the seventh sess on of the General Conference of Unesco H E Mr José Figueres Pres dent of the Costa Rican Republic and H E Mr Nihad El Qasem Minister of Educat on of the Syrian Republ c

In the r orking sessions the part c pants in the round tables then expl c tly renounced any search for a clear definit on of the social sciences in a theoretical sense and limited themsel es to the discuss on of common practical problems as they arise currently n the university teach ng of the soc al c ences from the governmental as well as from the scient fic and non governmental angles

Participants in the three meetings agreed to recommend to the r governments that more attent on more efforts and more funds should be devoted to the promot on of the soc al sciences They recogn zed that Unesco could usefully ass st the go ernments in the r task but agreed that the f nal a m as the de elopment of the social sciences at the national le el within each nat onal system of educat on. The organ zation of national round tables and conferen es as a necessary follow up to these regional meetings vas hence considered as fundamental to the full success of the project

Among the idely varied measures to be taken by go ernments other than increased financial support the follo ing vere ment oned

National Professional Organi_at on

In connexion w th the more general aspects of de elop ng the teaching of the soc al sciences the regional meet ngs tou hed upon the quest on of the nat onal professional organizat on in the social sc ences the r recommendat ons being

1 That where nat onal academies or nat onal researc counc ls already exist they should include the social sc en es and g e off al recognit on to work done in this field

2 That governmental or non go ernmental nat onal soc al science resea ch councils should be created and be enabled to sponsor and co-ordinate research to help in the build ng up of documentat on entres and to onsult w th go ernments and uni ersities as well as w th spec al zed res arch nst tut ons

At the present time the creat on of such soc al science research counc ls is be ng prepared in Ind a and in Turkey

Furthermore the internat onal meet ng of 1952 had stressed that the teach ng of the social sciences could only develop fa ourably where teachers are gi en complete freedom of thought and express on This recommendat on was tac tly accepted by th three round tables The Damascus experts recommended that go ernments should in order to elevate the status of uni ersity professors create a special grade for them as dist nct from other ci il servants and also stressed that the academic l berty of professors had

wher ecessary to be safeguarded by nat nal measures p tect ng the r secu ity and depend whe sci ntific esearch nd te chi g a e con erned.[1]

F llow h p and Mis ions

Spec al attenti was g ven t f ll wship a d mis ons Among the S uth As an c ntries th maj rity p fers that m e f llo sh ps be provided f f ll t ng of uni ers ty tea hers b d lthough P kista wishes to nt nu t dev lop her ocial sc n e tea hi g w th the a d f miss ons of experts The easons f th p eferen gi en to f ll wships n most As n countries a ma if ld o e f th most mpo ta t be n the fr m ursesgi eptual d ff lt es present g As an students from benefiti g f lly be e t ded to mo n ers ty te hers of th h ghest st nding in der to gi e them a pportunity f efresh th ir t cts w th colleagues ab oad and be m g acq ted with th newest resea h a d tea h g m thods

M y f th Centr l American and Ca bbea count es exp ess d cons derabl int est in th U es miss ons p o di g assista to governments in th organizat n f oci l te hing both as egards th ntrod t n of new dis pl es nd the d l pment f lready established s bjects Fo thus eason a miss n was s t to G t mala d Costa R ca whil further req ests are pend g f 1955 56 (ee ecti n Miss ns f Expe ts abo)

As to the D mascus meeting t expres ed no ex lus ve p eference f the o or th oth f rm f as ista e by U es Fell wships a favoured by ll M ddl Eastern u tries d miss ns h been q ested by Afgh nistan I n and Libya

Extensi Empl yment f S cial Scient ts V t nal Dev l pment S heme

Th three nd tables m t the o lus n that g ernm ts nat nal nst tut ons a d governm t l es ch ntres h uld d lop mployment poss b l t es f tra ned oc l ci tists bec us new urgent p blems f in ea h nat n call f the f ll utiliza on. It was f lt that governm t a ti n rap dly d vel p ng c untr es had creat d entirely new penings f oc l c n gr duates which wer n t y t suff ciently k wn either t th pot n l employers the tists th msel es Alth u h the mploym t tuati th oc l cien es d pends upon the general employm nt p blems f h untry whi h may vary ery wid ly even with n th sam eg on (tw S uth As n untr es f exampl the e is u mpl yment mo g y u g social ci tists hereas in three th rs th existin pem ns thus p les n cannot alw ys be tisf torily filled) g ernm ts a d their g nts ould assist the un ers t by p bl ciza g poss bl careers nd appo tments d by th mselves eiz g po n w poss b lities existing n ch fi lds as publ administrat n mmun ty dev l pment h mes l bour l t ns tr ining tres f soci l w kers t ning entres f hyg nd oc al medicine, pecial ed s k deal g w th tr b l ff rs (Asia nd Middl East) w th new ttl m ts migr nt l bour etc Th r und tables ecomm nded that U es N tional Commiss ns h uld assist th espect e g ernm ts urveying thes ew pos b l ties

Th D mascus meet g even ecomm ded th cr ti f a egional mploym nt tr n th Middl East t h lp oci l n e tud nts in loc ti g ppo ntments in th fi ld

---

[1] De hi Recomm d art I ara C D mascus Recommenda ns III d V
De Recomm d on Part II ar E
Delhi Recommenda on art II ar A D masco Recomm nda ions VI 6.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES IN UNIVERSITIES

Unity and Status of the Social Sciences

In connexion with the general discussion of the status of the social sciences in the universities the meetings agreed on the necessity of considering the social sciences as a unit The common aim of the soc al sciences being the objective knowledge of soc al reality only the acquisition of progress vely broadened kno ledge can allow for the function ng of the social scientist The teaching of the social sciences must in the first place ensure the creation of a pool of specialists vho are completely famil ar vith the methods of the r discipl nes the main results obtained and the practical contribut on they can make to vards the solution of problems ra sed by social dislocat on and disequ l brium It vas stressed by each of the round tables that a full development of the teaching of the sciences n un ersit es vas only possible if close links v ere formed or maintained between spec alists of d fferent disc plines It was cons dered in fact that each distinct discipline was dependent for its o vn momentum upon the regular progress of other related sc entific branches and methods The Delhi meeting v ent further in this direction than those in San José and Damascus by stat ng that all conclusions reached by one discipline are potentially relevant to all other disciplines because of the fundamental unity of the subject matter of all the social sciences

In agreement with the earlier international recommendation that universities should be pressed to develop soc al sc ence teaching vith the aim of achieving a satisfactory balance betv een all subjects they stated that this presupposes the existence of an adequate and fully tra ned teach ng staff v thin gro ving departments They were however of the opinion that the target of full study programmes for each disc pl ne set by the international meeting of experts should not be interpreted as be ng opposed to the introduction of new subjects wh ch cannot yet be taught on the same scale and at the same level as those which are better establ shed The Delhi meeting strongly recommen ded the gradual introduction of new subjects by making them at f rst a subsidiary part of existing disciplines and then de eloping them step by step to fully independent status

The San José experts made much stronger recommendat ons on the actual unification of study plans within their reg on and recommended that the Member States should with the help of Unesco and other internat onal bodies such as the Un on of Lat n American Universities embark upon exchanges leading to mult lateral agreements on the mutual recognition of stud es effected and the degrees or diplomas awarded in the soc al sc ences

Whereas the international meet ng de oted great attention to the problem of organizing faculties or at least departm nts of soc al sc ence and to the best way of integratin them into tradit onal uni ers ty structures this quest on was not much d scussed by the reg onal meetings The Delh and the Damas us m etings however stressed that the soc al sciences should be taught w th n one onsolidated ect on and Damascus spec fied that they should be organized preferably w th n the Faculty of Arts

Role of the Social Sciences in General Un ve s ty Edu at on

The internat onal meeting of experts in 19 2 h d expres ed some hesitat on about the stage at wh ch courses in the oc al sc nces should be ntroduced although the r ultimate necessity was unan mously recogn zed

Some of the reg onal meet ngs were confr nted by the follow ng d lemmas the advantages of all round orientat on before pe al zat on rsus the disadvanta e f the inevitable superficial ty of any general introdu tory ourses the ad antages of general courses after specialization ersus the sacr fic of broad ews at the be nn n of studies

1 Delhi Recomm ndations Part I par E F Part II para B S José Recomm nd ons II III VI nd VII Damascus Recomm nd ons II 6 V

The egional meetings tackled this po nt l ghtly d ff ently The Damascus meet ng f voured ge al courses gi e t the beg nni g f uni ers ty tud es The San José meeting tressed the fa urable esults that h d been bta ned by al eady current g er l c urses d ec mm nd d the extens on in the f rst yea of tud es as a c mpulsory bject thro gh ut all un ers t es of the reg n As to the As an meet g it ec mm nded ge eral urse n the int od tory yea givi g a v ew of ocial instit t ons d l ter tudies giving a c mprehens e view f all social sciences wh ch th stud t w uld undertake after tho ough tra nin in a selected pecial s bject.

Th three meetings ns dered th p bl m f g n l courses fo students of th soc l ces d f the st de ts sep t ly They f vou ed general co rses t s m tage f s h p fess onal gr ps as publ c ervants oc al w rkers rch tects a d t wn pl nners lawyers p fess onal managers doctors and e g eers nd they tr gly tressed the n es ty of p ovid g some oc l ence tra n g t all of thes p ofess nal gro ps within th p ogramme of th wn p ofess onal tra g This does ot mea that st dents of the soc l sc ences and stud nts of other p ofess ons uld t b fit f m the m g er l rses ea h categ ry with n ts own st dy p ogramme

T ain g and Re h the Social Scienc

In f ll agr ment with the ternat nal group of experts the th ee round tables ecogn ed the lose nnexi between esea ch and tea h ng

They fully d rsed th ec mmend ti n th t t a ning f research was f ndamental to und dev l pment f uni ers ty te hi g Great stress was th ef e la d upon the importa f fi ld esearch nd th ppl cation f mp cal methods in ll tra ni g They tat d th t whereas t is uff t f the undergraduat st dent to obta n a tr ni g maki g him w f th mp rta ce of empirical resear h and of an elementary knowledg f the t hniq es f as mbli g data n his dis pl the graduat stud nt must be fully nstructed n th es h techniq es f his disc pl ne nclud ng elementary tatistics d cientifi m thod Th As n m ti g wh ch st d ed this q est n in great detail ls ec mm ded that at a l t ly ly tage th student hould be int oduced t th boderline eas f his discipl thus nf o ti him with problems that requ re terdis pl nary pp h f ther s l ti n. It was f lt that this stage hould preced the m dvan ed whe p ject wo k n specifi p oblems must be done by teams f tud ts f d fferent pe al ties

Th D mascus m etin wh h ls ga the gre test mpo ta e t this probl m, tres ed that esea h tra ni g h uld be ntr d around th urg t p blems of the tud t h m untry nd h uld be nnected w th hygiene tribal ettlement industry l nd f m t

I this nnexi n, th th ee m t ngs were f lly wa f th mporta ce f an dequat liais betw uni ers t es d g ernme tal n -go ernmental es arch inst t t ns It was f lt th t pec fi ec mm d t ns this ubje t c ld be mad th gi nal lev l as a h ountry had t devis o- pe t b tween ts nat onal uni ers ties a d es h ntres d ng t th existin poss b l t es It was m ly ruled that th ll b rati betw th tw ets of nst tut ns mu t be a very close one th t es arch nst t t ns must be taffed by app p tely qual fied uni ers ty graduates and th t esea h d in nst t tes must be dmiss bl f es h degrees i uni ers ties This l tter ec mme d t n was mad expl tly by the As an meet g but was ls mpl tly pted w th ut further discuss n by th Damascus and th San José meeti gs

I D mascus a d in S n José this de is n further tailed a ec mm ndat n for ti th egion l lev l

---

De hi Recomm d tio Part I para. E ( ) S José R com nd io I d III D m Recommend tion II 8

Delhi Recomm dations Part II para. D

Recruitment and Training of University Teachers

Much attention v as given by the three regional meetings to the tra ning and educat on of un versity teachers in the social sciences The three meetings fully agreed w th the fundamental recommendations made by the internat onal meet ng including that concern ng professional qual fications and burden of work They did ho ever discuss some specific problems related to their reg ons of which the follo ing may be singled out

The Asian meet ng aware of the difficulties met by isolated college teachers in contact ng their un versities urged that regular meetings of the soc al science teachers of each un versity be held These v ould constitute brief refresher courses gi ing infor mation also on new teach ng experiments as ell as ne v literature in each field At the same time these meet ngs would help to develop co-operation bet een the different social sciences In add t on to the demand for an adequate salary allo ing for full time vork of un ers ty teachers it requested opportunities to devote time to research and the improvement of qualifications by periods of study leave with pay It felt that the main difficulty in the region was the work load imposed upon young teachers

The San José meet ng v as faced vith one cruc al problem of un vers ty professors n Central America the lack of funds for the endowment of full cha rs allo ing for hole-time teaching and research at reasonable salar es o ing to the inadequate econom c development of the region It suggested that an appeal be made to go ernments for the allocat on of the largest poss ble amount to the nat onal publ c education budgets for this purpose Cons derat on also is to be g en to th s q estion in eacl country on an inter m nister al le el through the co-operat on of the secretariats for home affairs commerce agriculture educat on and health vho in the opinion of the San José delegates should merge their efforts for de elop ng the arious uni ersity di ciplines in the social sc ences

At the Damascus meet ng stress vas laid upon the n ed for financial support for social sc ence teach ng and the aforement oned recommendat on urg ng the creat on of a special class of c il servant for un ers ty professors here the scientific institut ons depend on governments

TEACHING METHODS

The discuss on of teach ng method by th three meet ngs empl as zed the follo ng general recommendat ons

Organi ation of Teach ng

In add tion to lectures t is necessary to organ ze sem nars r tten papers f eld work reading the commenting of texts and l at n the Anglo-Saxon systems s known as tutorials or n the countr es th Lat n un ers ty t ucture a *r c s p atiques* The essence of th s recommendat on a tl at te ch n method en l ere es urces vere small should be l ely and re l t and ell adapt d to the stud nt lev l that they should give the student an opp rt in t f r t am ork as well a contacts th his teachers It vas felt that the d ta l of thes m thod depend d upon furtl er study by nat onal conferences and espec ally th n ch ountry by eg lar onta ts between social sc ence teachers of different un ers t es and t n ng ent es

The three meet ngs underl ned th mpo tan e f tra n ng tudents to u exist ng l br r es as fully as poss ble and of ext n l ng fac l t es t the max mum Finally t was stressed that uni ers ty teachers in tl oc l c n es l ould be ompletely nf rmed of the various methods of teaching and rese r h and as tl e San José meet ng noted

Delhi Recomm d ion I p a F S José Rec mmend III D m sc Recommend n s

they h uld alway be ware f the most up-to-date methods n use in a part cul subject ts introd ction and testi g n n ternat nal regi al o nat nal level.[1]

Equipment f T ach

The q est n f equ pment was th o hly discussed by the th ee meeti gs and some pecifi ec mmend t ons wer mad f further ct on by Unes o It is ecessary t dr w attenti n t me f ndam ntal d ffe n es n this p bl m as it c nf o ts the th ee egi ns here the und tables were h ld
Alth gh as n f th d l gates m t ed the knowled e of English —
in As a th l medium of h gher ed tion is th r
a d p b bly f th e m
t for th t me being con
the teach g f th social
Ce tr l American d Ca
the largest poss bl mber i Sp nish transl t ns As f the M ddle Eastern cou tries
whi h p ticip ted in th D mascus meet ng th r p oblem is m e complex th n n th
t ther egions In most Arab -speaki g co tries the probl m of translat ns is be mi g increasingly cut M over n this p rt of th w ld a n the As n coun t es th tr nslat p bl m is mpl cated by th t f adaptat n

Textbook Th egi nal meeti gs greed w th th ternational group f experts that textbooks as s h not n d l means f tea hi g the ocial s e es b t that they must be ns dered as a less l than the all too f miliar cram books wh ch stud nt p chas —oft n at bl k ma k t rates nd th t the use cann t be ent ly a o ded in th first t rms Cons q tly uni ers ty tea hers n the ocial scien es fa ur measures mp ving th exist textbooks
Whereas the D mas us meet mad no spec fi r mmendat on on th part cula subj ct th S Jos m t g was f v urabl t the p oduct n f u t ble Spanish t nsl t ns f ex ti g textbooks n th sam vay as f ther important r d ng mater l
As t th As gr up t f lt th t ti ly new textbooks h uld be written f As n t d nts in th English l gua d that they w e most urg tly needed the f lds f pol tical n d oc logy They greed that oci logical teaching as n t y t ffi ently dev loped t justify th vr t g f As an textbook n oci l y but wer textbooks ar matt rs t ly of nat onal ed cat l pol cy in a h u try the Asian d legates gested th t Unes h uld dertak l pol cy in a h u try the Asian n As pol t cal ci tist t prepar mpl manuscr pt f su h a textbook. The mpl ts lf w ld ha t b drafted n th basis f extens e p l mi ary nsul t t ns w th th uni rs t es of th untries erned as well as with the minist es f ed cat It w ld nd a ur to p esent th a a labl kn wledg n th fi ld of pol tical with mpiri l dat t k n f m th gio the p es ntati n f ll wing th west m thods O twi e th auth esponsible f th d afting of this p l t p j ct w uld h e t h ld nsult t ns n th n hand with the most outstand ng uni rs ty t hers in th fi ld f pol t c l n e—whom he could cont t through th I ternat onal P l t cal Sci n Associ t on—a d on th other h nd w th fell w tea hers f m eral As tr es It h uld be und l ned n co nexi n w th this pil t pr ject that Unes ts lf makes t point f g ner l pol cy neith t publish no t ec mmend y p rticula textbook Conseq e tly th ma user pt mpil d under this p rt ular p ject w uld be handed er to th mpet t n t onal uthorities wh w uld be free t make the best poss ble use f t

---

[1] Delhi Recommenda Part I ar A S José Recomm nd tions I d VIII Damascu Recommendation III

Recruitment and Training of University Teachers

Much attention was given by the three regional meetings to the training and education of university teachers in the social sciences. The three meetings fully agreed with the fundamental recommendations made by the international meeting including that concerning professional qualifications and burden of work. They did however discuss some specific problems related to their regions of which the following may be singled out.

The Asian meeting, aware of the difficulties met by isolated college teachers in contacting their universities, urged that regular meetings of the social science teachers of each university be held. These would constitute brief refresher courses giving information also on new teaching experiments as well as new literature in each field. At the same time these meetings would help to develop co-operation between the different social sciences. In addition to the demand for an adequate salary allowing for full time work of university teachers it requested opportunities to devote time to research and the improvement of qualifications by periods of study leave with pay. It felt that the main difficulty in the region was the work load imposed upon young teachers.

The San José meeting was faced with one crucial problem of university professors in Central America, the lack of funds for the endowment of full chairs allowing for whole-time teaching and research at reasonable salaries owing to the inadequate economic development of the region. It suggested that an appeal be made to governments for the allocation of the largest possible amount to the national public education budgets for this purpose. Consideration also is to be given to this question in each country on an inter-ministerial level through the co-operation of the secretariats for home affairs, commerce, agriculture, education and health who, in the opinion of the San José delegates, should merge their efforts for developing the various university disciplines in the social sciences.

At the Damascus meeting stress was laid upon the need for financial support for social science teaching and the aforementioned recommendation urging the creation of a special class of civil servant for university professors where the scientific institutions depend on governments.

TEACHING METHODS

The discussion of teaching methods by the three meetings emphasized the following general recommendations:

Organization of Teaching

In addition to lectures it is necessary to organize seminars, written papers, field work, reading, the commenting of texts and what in the Anglo-Saxon systems is known as tutorials, or in the countries with Latin university structure as *travaux pratiques*. The essence of this recommendation was that teaching methods even where resources were small should be lively and realistic and well adapted to the student level; that they should give the student an opportunity for team work as well as contacts with his teachers. It was felt that the details of these methods depended upon further study by national conferences and especially within each country by regular contacts between social science teachers of different universities and training centres.

The three meetings underlined the importance of training students to use existing libraries as fully as possible and of extending facilities to the maximum. Finally it was stressed that university teachers in the social sciences should be completely informed of the various methods of teaching and research and as the San José meeting noted:

Delhi Recomm d on I p a F S José Recommend III D m sc Recommend io 3

they sh ld alw y be wa e f the most up-to-dat methods in u e in a p rt cul r subject ts t od ction nd testing on an t nat o al egi l o nat onal level

Equipment f T ach

The q est n f equ pment was th o hly d cussed by the three meet gs nd some pecifi ecommend ti ns w mad f further ct on by Unes It is ecessary t d w attenti t m fundam nt l d ffe n es n this pr blem as it f o ts th th ee gi ns where the d tables were h ld

Alth h as e f th d l gates m ti ed the k wledge of En lish is wan ng in As th le med um of higher ed tion is the Engl h language for th p es nt d p b bly f th com g g erat on lso Consequently the As n uni ers t es are t f the time being conf ted with th p oblem of transl ti g exist ng texts used in the te ching f th soc al ciences but only w th th adaptat n t the egion. The Ce tral Am rica a d Car bbean untr es depend entirely f the equ pment upon the largest poss bl mber f Sp nish transl t ns As fo the M ddle Eastern ou tries whi h p ticip ted in th Damas us meet ng th r p blem is m re complex th n in th tw ther egi ns In most Arab -speak g co tries the p obl m f transl t ns is becomi g increas gly cut M eover n this part of th wo ld as in the As n coun tries the tr nsl ti p bl m is mpl cated by that f ad ptat n

T tbook Th eg nal meeti gs greed w th th ternati nal group f experts that textbooks as s h e not n d l means f teaching the ocial sc ences b t that they must be ns d ed as less vil tha th all too fam l a cram books wh ch tud nt p chas —oft n at bl k ma k t ates nd th t th use cann t be ent ely a ded in the first t rms Cons q tly uni ers ty t hers n the oci l sc en es fa our measures mp ving th exist ng textbooks

Whereas the D mascus meet mad o pe fi mmendat n th pa ticula subj ct th S n José m t g was fa urabl t the p od ct n f t ble Spanish tr nsl t ns f existi g textbooks in th same way as f ther importa t read ng m terial

As t th As gr up t f lt th t tr ly ew textbooks hould be writt n for As an t d nts in th Engl h l gu d that they were most urg ntly eeded i th f lds f pol tical d oc l gy They greed that oci logical teaching was not yet ffi tly dev l ped t justify th wr ti g f n Asian textbook n oc l gy but wer f bl t a init ti in th fi ld of pol t al cien Sinc the ad pti n a d use of textbooks matt rs t ly of nat onal ed t l pol cy in e h country th Asia d l gates gest d that U es hould undert k p l t p ject d c mmiss n As pol t l ci tist t p ep mpl manuscript f u h textbook The mpl ts lf would ha t b drafted th basis f extens e p l mi ary c nsul t t ns with th uni rs t es of th untries n ned as w ll as with the minist es f ed cat It w ld d a ur t p es t th a a labl kn wl d n th f ld of pol tical e with mp ri l dat tak n f m th egi th p ese tat n f ll w g th west m thods O tw th a th espons ble f th d afti g of this p l t p ject w uld ha e t h ld ns ltat ns n th n hand w th the most o tstand ng uni rs ty t hers in th fi ld f pol t l e—whom h ould cont ct through th I t rnat nal P l tical Scien Associ t on—a d on th other hand with fell w t hers f m everal As tries It h uld be und lined n the other hand with fell w p l t p j t that Unesco ts lf makes t point f gen l pol cy n th t publish no t ec mm d y p ti ul textbook. Cons q ently th ma uscript c mpl d under this p rti la p j t w uld b h nded to th c mpetent national autho ties wh w uld be f ee t make the best poss ble use f t.

Delhi R comm da art ar A S José Recomm nd tions I d VIII Damascus Recommend tion III

Recruitment and Trainin of University Teachers

Much attention was given by the three regional meetings to the tra n ng and educat on of uni ers ty teachers in the social sciences The three meetings fully agreed with the fundamental recommendations made by the international meeting including that concern ng professional qual ficat ons and burden of work. They d d ho ever discuss some specific problems related to their regions of which the follo ing may be sin led out

The Asian meeting aware of the d fficulties met by isolated college teachers in contact ng their un ersities urged that regular meetings of the soc al science teachers of each un ersity be held These ould constitute brief refresher courses gi ng infor mation also on ne v teaching experiments as ell as new l terature in each field At the same time these meetings would help to develop co-operation bet een the d fferent social sciences In add tion to the demand for an adequate salary allo ing for full time ork of uni ersity teachers it requested opportunities to devote time to research and the improvement of qual ficat ons by periods of study leave ith pay It felt that the main difficulty in the region as the work load imposed upon youn teachers

The San José meet ng was faced ith one crucial problem of un ers ty professors in Central America the lack of funds for the endo vment of full cha rs allo ving for hole-time teaching and research at reasonable salar es o ving to the nadequate econom c development of the region It suggested that an appeal be made to go ernments for the allocation of the largest possible amount to the nat onal publ c education budgets for this purpose Considerat on also is to be g en to this question in each country on an inter m n ster al level through the co-operat on of the secretariats for home affa rs commerce agriculture educat on and health who n the opinion of the San José delegates should merge the r efforts for de elop ng the ar ous un ers ty d sc plines in the social sciences

At the Damascus meeting stress as la d upon the need for financ al support for social science teach ng and the aforement oned recommendat on urg ng the creat on of a spec al class of ci il servant for uni ers ty professors where the scient fic nst tutions depend on governments

TEACHING METHODS

The discus on of teach ng method by the three m et ng mpl as zed the foll ng general recommendat ons

Organ at on of Teachin

In addit on to lectures it is necessary to organ z sem nars r tt n papers f ld ork read ng the comment ng of texts and hat n the An lo-Sa on tems is known as tutor als or in the countries th Lat n un ers ty tructu a *c s pratiqu s* The essence of this recommendat on as th t t a h n method en wl er res urces were small should be l ely and real t nd ll ad pt d to the tud nt level that they should gi e the student an opportun ty f r t am k as ell as contacts th his teachers It as felt that th deta ls of thes m thod d pended pon f rther study by nat onal conferences and espec ally th n e ch ountry b r gular conta ts between soc al sc ence teachers of d fferent un ers t es and t n n ntres

The three meet ngs underl ned the mportanc of tr n n tud nts t u exist ng l braries as fully as poss ble and of extend ng fa l t es to th max mum F nally t was stressed that university teachers n the oc al en es l uld be compl t ly nformed of the arious methods of teach ng and research nd as th San José meet ng noted

Delhi Recommend tion I p ra F S José Recommend ti III D m scus Recommend ion

A and Middle East

The D mascus meet g al o favoured the cre t o of national resea ch cou ls but added th t at least one egi nal inst t te f ntegr ted soc al sc ences hould be estab lished t p m t tudies esear h t cher nd n-serv trai g t a h gh level pending th establishment of nat nal institutes O e f the ggested act v t es of uch ew egional body w ld be the publ cat f a special bullet n of soc al tud es for th M ddl East c mmunicati g to soc al cientists the latest results of research under taken n the regi n a d gi ing notes n the most ec nt levant publ cat ons

An ther gi nal initi ti was recommended n onnex on with the employment quest ons

A f rther t nd cy towards unificati n f tudy p ogrammes is aff rmed by the ad pt by th Damascus m ting f a ta dard plan f integrated study of the soc al ci es

N d finite esoluti n was d pted h wever oncern g the bod es that sh uld implem t these egi nal a t vities The text mpl es that for th Arab c-speak ng countries t is h ped th t an init at e might be taken by th Arab Leagu whereas the creati f egional mployment ce tr hould be t d ed by the M ddle Eastern Go ernm ts a d N ti nal Commissi ns U esco s assistance in these p jects is expected.

Cent al Amer. and the Caribb an A

Th most specifi ec mm ndati n f regional ct vity was put f rward by the S n José meeting under its resolut o V

'That Unes establish a h gher inst tut of esea h f econ mic developme t n th Ca bbea area

The g ernm ntal d legates nd experts f San José tated n several of the recom m ndat ons that egi nal initiati es were necessary f assisting th Central Amer can and Caribbean untries in ound dev lopm nt f th socials en es Thus th f ll w ing general points w e m ti ned

Ex ha g f instruct rs and tudents nd appointme t of guest instruct rs t raise cad mi tandards

2 Cr ti by U es in o-operation with the Uni n of Latin American Un rs ties f egi nal entr f th tr ining f nstru t rs and esear h wo kers with syn thet cal view f th ocial ci es and a good basis of methodology n everal dis pl es

3 Ad pt n f a bas traini p ogramme a d pportunity fo pecializati n n pecific categ es f oci l p blems

4. Creati f an excha g ntr that w uld f cil tate th equis t on by several tries f t h g materi l luding Sp nish translat ns

5 Co-o din t by U es nd th Uni of Lat American Uni ers t es f ex hanges ecess ry f th h es ment f multil teral greements and mutual recognition f tudies ffected or degrees o d plomas warded the ocial s ences

Thes ather gener l mm dat ons wh h h w a m e p on un ed tr nd than As d in the M ddl East t wards egi nal action in the f eld f oci l ci tea hi g led t n pecifi mme dat n to U esco th resolut n V lready qu t d th mplementat o f whi h w uld begin in th n mu fi ld by the tw f ld task f tra ning f tur p fessors a d ec n mi esea h w kers d by undertaki g es h p jects directly n rned with th p bl ms f th Caribbean a ea As this ec mm d t n is ubj ct t ca eful p l minary examinat n by Unes o nd extens ve consultati ns w th th interested M mber States expl natory note n the creati n f h h gher institut was mp led d was submitted as Appendix 6

It was too l t wh n this decis n was taken t insert t explicitly nt the p oposed pr gramm f 955 56 but the p limi ry nsultati ns might w ll be tarted in th ext tw y ars in der t mak d finit plans available f U esc programme period f 957 58

Adaptation and translation of classics and readers As mentioned before the question of adaptation and translation is a different one for each region The Asian countries need adaptations and cheap English editions It is proposed to implement this recommenda
nder wh ch Unesco vould first submit to National Commissions
or another may be chosen as a bas s
nt with the author and the editor of
this book endeavour of an Asian social sc entist what is commonly called a companion volume which would clarify to Asian students the occidental concepts used by Western social scientists and in addition enlarge the text by examples taken from Asian situations and Asian problems The Asian countries wish however to complete this limited programme of adaptat on of certain books for use in university training by a much larger programme of cultural exchange through translat on and dissem nation of great works of Asian and African literature and philosophy (see proposal submitted by India to the General Conference in document 8C/DR/6)

nd l ned the essential importance of good Spanish trans
he question of su table dis
h

that would facilitate
books pamphlets period cals d apos tives and
if purchases were made simultaneously by several countries This exc would also keep fully abreast of further material for possible Spanish translations and of opportunities for the cheap production of texts to be used in research and tra n ng
h Damascus meeting it emphasized strongly the importance of translat on
n the social sciences into Arabic and requested

Examinations of Students

This question was only touched upon by the internat onal meet ng and the As an meet ing The international group had recommended that greater attention be gi en to background knowledge to those disc plines bordering tl e spec alty chosen by the student and to the necessity of writing a thesis to qualify f r tl e M A (or *licence*) and for the doctoral degree The As an group insisted that r gid ty in exam nat on should be avo ded and that progress in teach ng methods should go hand in hand with changes in the type of exam nat on questions put to social science students They felt that it was important to accord great attent on to a student s thoughtfulness and intellectual maturity and not only to his ab l ty to memorize books

REGIONAL ORGANIZATION IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

South and South-east Asia

The Delh meeting favoured regional act vit es only n relation to preparat on and adaptation of some teach ng material It made no recommendation for tl e creat on of regional organizations and preferred to ecommend the development of national in tiatives and stated that organizat ons of the type of soc l sc ence research councils are need or and co-ord nate resear h to bu ld up centres of documentation and to ns ltants to go ernments and other interested bodies nd means for develop ng social science teac ntries

Delhi Rec mm nd ti P rt I para. D San José Recommend ions VIII 5 nd 6 D m scus Recommend ions III nd
2. Delhi Recommenda n, Part I para. C

precis ly those kinds of a t ities fo wh ch they ish to subm t spec fic d mands Thus f example th p ep t ry c nsultat ons f the est blishm t of a h ghe nstit t f ese h f m devel pment the Caribbean area might well be undertaken der paragraph E of resol t n 3 33

As thes activities a e unf rtunately far f om suff ci nt to meet ll the quests and ggesti ns bmitted t is hoped th t Unes s w k may act as a at lyst in br g g b ut po ta eous regi nal d nat nal impetus t wards widesp ead movem nt f the de l pment f social ence t chi g

CONCLUSION

The three round table conferences organized in three such very different regions as South and South-east Asia, the Near and Middle East and Central America and the Caribbean area have proved to be extremely useful as a first decisive measure towards the implementation of the international recommendations adopted in 1952 by a conference of experts.

The meetings provided Unesco with an invaluable opportunity for learning the specific needs of Member States in the field of social science teaching. Such detailed work could never have been achieved by an international meeting which would necessarily have had to remain at a more general level. As the improvement of social science teaching depends ultimately on action taken at the national level, it was essential that Unesco be fully acquainted with the kind of assistance that can facilitate this national action in each of its Member States.

The meetings, furthermore, gave countries with common cultural backgrounds and similar educational systems an opportunity for an extensive exchange of views and for a comparative analysis of their problems and difficulties. It also provided a forum for [illegible] ...methods found by each country for its difficulties, thus facilitating the [illegible] ...ng governmental [illegible] ...tional frame [illegible] ...ational level [illegible] of reference in order [illegible]

FOLLOW-UP OF THE PROJECT 'DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE TEACHING' BY UNESCO IN 1955-56

As Unesco's proposed programme had to be prepared before the text of all resolutions adopted by the three regional round tables were available, the programme under project 3.3 could be developed only on the basis of the recommendations made by the Delhi round table and the contents of the first working papers and national reports prepared for the San José and Damascus meeting. This situation, however, was sufficiently known and the phrasing of the programme sufficiently general to allow for the implementation of a great part of the resolutions in the coming programme.

The three regional meetings gave the greatest attention to the questions relating to employment for social scientists. The proposed survey of professional and vocational employment possibilities under resolution 3.33, paragraph A, suggests that this special task be undertaken with the help of the National Commissions for Unesco in the Member States concerned. Factual knowledge of the situation of social science teaching is obviously a necessary basis for its full development in the future and consequently the survey mentioned under paragraph B of the same resolution on the teaching of statistics, demography, public administration and industrial relations will prove very useful in the development of these disciplines at the regional and national level.

The very specific recommendations which were made by each of the regional round tables and which concern the translation and adaptation of textbooks, classics and reading material can be covered by paragraph C of the same resolution 3.33. As the draft programme defines this activity as a pilot project, Unesco will not in the coming programme period be able to meet all the requests made in this respect. However, the pilot project, if successful in one or the other region, can lead in the future to more extensive activities and the initiation of projects with different competent organizations such as the International Bureau of Universities or the International Union of University Professors and Lecturers and their regional and national branches.

Finally, the draft programme inserted under paragraph D, 'Direct Aid to Member States in the Organization of Social Science Teaching' and 'Technical Aid to Member States', allows Unesco a very wide and flexible range for assisting Member States in

S cond Report o the La.o f T atie by H LAUTERPACHT 8 July 1954 53 p A/CN 4/87 [Sc.] Mr La terp ht is c ndu ting rese ch on treat es f r the Int rnational Law Commiss on. In this ec nd report he discusses art cles deal ng witl the es ntial o ditions f th existence of a treaty—ratific t on ccessi n reservat on a d com patibil ty w th p evious obligations aris g f om conventions

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Que tion f the Establishme t f a Sp cial U ted N t ns Fund f F — n Summary f C mments of Go ernment 19 6 n

I

at ons quest p es nt p pe (A/2727) is an analyt cal s mmary that could be supplied by g nm ts d v ded nt chapters mo al and mater al ppo t technical mm nts nd general observat ns proposed per od f r carry g out the scheme referred to in o

DEFINITION O AGGRESS N

Comment cei d f om G ernments gard g the Repo t f the Special Comm tte n the Q stio f D fin g Aggr ion. 6 A gust 1954 14 p A/2689 [Sc.] Th c mm ttee established n 1952 dr w p a eport n the c n ept of aggres n which was ubm tt d t g ernm nts f th ir comments Th docume t under rev ew ta ns th epl es ec d f om th foll w g cou t es up to 30 July 1954 Byelo-russ an S S R. Denmark F n G eec I d P l d Uk a nian S S R. Un ted Kingdom Uni f S vi t Soc list Rep bl cs

PEACEFUL UTILIZATI N OF ATOMIC ENERGY

I ernational Co- per tio to.ards the U f At mic Energy for P ac f l Ends 27 September 9 4 42 p A/ 738 [E] Sc] Ex ha g of l tters tes nd other docum nts betwee th Governme ts of th Uni f S vi t Soc al t Republics d the United States of Am ca du g 1954 co rning th use f t mi nergy f pea ful ends

POLITICA RIGHTS WOMEN

Const tutions Ele to l Law nd ther Leg l Instruments l t to P l tical R ght f W men 8 A gust 954 52 p A/2692 [Dp E]] Coll t f ext ts f m th legal nstruments of a ous ntries n wh h w men joy pol t cal rights N mer us tables how ng how pol t cal r ghts a e exercised by w men in these untr es (l m tat ns on ti g ghts yea n wh ch th f an hise was gr t d S gnat ry States f the Co entu n on P l t cal R hts of Women)

ECO OMI CIAL AND CULTURAL CON ITIO S IN NO -SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Inf rmat f m No Self Governing Territor es [Pr Dp E] St. Sc.] At is fifth ess n (20 A gust 13 September 19 4) the Comm ttee erni g oci l f a d ed cati n, the c nom c ond t ns n thes territor es ns dered bes des oth r problems with view t preparing a pecial eport n the ubject. Th f llow g documents

II REVIEW OF DOCUMENTS, PERIODICALS AND BOOKS

DOCUMENTS AND PUBLICATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL

Yea book f the United N tions 1953 1954 906 p printed $12 50
[Org] The work of the United Nations and subsidiary bodies and of the Special zed Agencies in 1953 Structure and membership

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

THE WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Annual Repo t of the Secretary-General on the Wo k of the Organi ation 1 July 1953 30 June 1954 July 1954 120 p pr nted A/2663
[Org] The work of the Un ted Nations viewed in social cultural legal admin strat meetings and relevant decisions d General s introduction outl nes t Nat ons in the p esent world situ s upon the United

INTERNATIONAL LAW

Repo t f the Internat onal La v Comm ss on co ering the W rk f its Sixth S ssi n 5 August 1954 60 p A/CN 4/88
[Org Sc] Summary of the wo k of the Sixth Ses on of the International Law Commission held in Paris from 3 June to 8 July 1954 The quest ons dealt with were nationality (includ ng statelessness) draft Code of Offen es against the Peace and Security of Mankind and the régime of the terr tor al sea The main documents for the session were referred to in our prev ous rev ews of documents Two others are ment oned hereunder

Nationality including Stateless ess Survey of the P blem f Mult ple N t nal ty P epared by the S cr t ri t 14 May 1954 149 p A/CN 4/84
[Sc Dp Ej] The commiss on has already nit ated several tud es of var ous a pects of nationality and statelessness The paper under ev ew deal with dual nat onal ty but the first part wh le lead ng up to the est of the eport is a gene l d cuss on of the question of nat onality as it stands at p esent and is not conf ned to the p oblem of multiple national ty The seco d part deals w th the legislation in d fferent countries covering dual nationality analyses its causes and descr bes nternat onal attempts to solve this problem It concludes with proposals and general comm nts

G er l urvey d reg onal monogr phs (Africa and Car bbean region) S tuat n f the ma n agr ultural exports (uga trus fruits ba anas palm-o l peanuts cocoa c ff c tton, aloe) Numerous tables

Act vities f th W ld H lth O an z tio the No S lf-G ern g Terr orie 23 July 1954 12 p A/AC.35/L.170
Brief count of th w k f WHO in Af ca espec lly n Mo oc o a d Tunis a the West P cifi d the c ntine t f America

P ramme f St d f 1955 4 August 19 4 6 p A/AC.35/L.171
Studies th t th Secretar t is int d g t t on foot in 19 5 w th spec al referenc t h ges n l vi g ta da ds th n self go ern g t rr to es th ocial impact f urbanizat n a d dustri l t on in these territ es c mmun ty devel pment ra al l t ns p bli health nd industrial l t ns

M asu f S pp essi g Ill teracy 18 August 1954 15 p A/AC.35/L.175
Rev ew f U esco ti n in this fi ld in 1953 and 1954 p ospects f the f t e and 955 p ogramm

N S lf-G ern Terr tories E ternal T ad 13 August 19 4 31 p A/AC.3 /L.174
B f tatist cal urvey f th ma n trends in the dev lopm nt f th external trade of th no elf go ern g t rr t es 19 3 pri es f w materials (wh l the nomy of thes untr es l g ly d pe ds) prices f manuf tured goods value nd vol me of expo ts d imports bal f trad

Educatio al Cond tions the N n-S lf-G ern Territ ries 12 August 1954 11 p A/AC 35/L 75
Recent hi ments a d p ospects

Une A t tie lat g to Non S lf G ern g Territo ie f I te t to Member State adm ister g Non S lf-G vern g Territo ie 30 A gust 19 4 18 p A/AC.35/L.178
This repo t en g th period f m J ly 953 to August 1954 deals with ed cat on natur l d oc l ces cultur l t vit es mass mmunicat on nd technical ass ta It ls t hes o f ll wships ternational o-operat on publ cat ons meeti gs t

RACIAL SITUATI N IN UT AFRICA

S cond Rep rt f the U ted N tions Commis ion the Racial S tuatio the U on f South Afri 9 4 p p ted $1 5
[E] S St] Th mmiss has co ti ued ts task f ass mbl g deta led d ta n th es l t n f th al tu t in So th Af ca und th p theid system and f suggesti g m as es f p m t g a pe ful ttl ment f th questi n These two ms fl ted in ts epo t whi h f rst the basis whi h the c mmiss n w ks gi es rvey f ts meet gs d ppl es l g body f nf mati n (new legisl t on pol tical d oci l aspe ts f th yea devel pments lif in th eserves t ns on and ep es ntr rs es poss bl n mi dev lopm t f the Uni n betw n 191 and 1954) d guida f the United States of Ameri th Union f S vi t Socialist I di P lestin Rep bl cs et)

SOUTH WEST AFRICA

Report f the Comm ttee f South West Afric to the Gener l As embly August 954 39 p
$ 40 A/2666

with the exception of the first constitute a series of reports on the differ
the question
Extensive st
socio economic
information et

Repo t of the Committee on I formation from Non Self G erning Territories September 1954, 31 p printed $o 30 A/2729
Report on the fifth session of the Committee (1954) and information concerning economic conditions in the non self governing territories (general evolution development programme rural economy industr al development foreign trade living standard

Non Self Gove nin Terri ries Structure of Budget Expend ture and Re n
57 p A/AC 35/L 159
Statistic
French

The Structure of Tax Revenue in Non Self Govern n Territori s 28 July 1954 45 p A/AC. 35/L 161
Statistical analysis of the structure of tax revenue
French and British adm
charges leviec
rritories under Belg an tion systems and other major fiscal problems

Agricultu al Cred t and Co-op ative Institutions
31 p A/AC 35/L 162
General survey of
and s
ation
existe
their impact on the economic
Legal repercussions Inform
agr cultural co-operatives already in

Fisheries in Non Self Go ernin Territorie 13 July 1954 36 p A/AC 35/L 163
Brief survey of developments in this field since 1951 th special reference to territories in which food resources and local t ade have sho vn an improvement

International Collab ati n fo Economic Social and Educ tional Ad ancement 6 August 1954 37 p A/AC 35/L.164
Review of the work recently carried out by the United Nations and the var ous Specialized Agencies in the non self govern ng terr to es with pecial reference to economic cond tions the status of women human r ghts forced labou slavery techn cal assistance educat on and reg onal co-operation

Territories 26 July 1954

of these services with special reference to expenditure per head advisory bod es and agricultural education and research In conclusion the report expresses the view that governments should intensify their efforts in this field

The Relati e Progress of Production for Local Consumption a d Export in the Non S lf-Governing Territories 28 July 1954 53 p A/AC.35/L.169

G eral urvey d egional monographs (Af ca a d Ca bbean reg on) S tuat n f the main agr cultur l exports (ga trus fruits ba nas palm-o l pea coffee tton, aloe) Num ous tables

A

B
W

P *J Studie f 955* 4 August 1954 6 p A/AC 35/L.171 as the Stud es th t th Secreta t is t ding t t n foot n 1955 ith pec al eference t h ges n l ving standards th n self go erm g terr tories the oc al mpa t f urbanizat n a d industrial t n in these territ es mmun ty devel pm t ial l t ns p bli health d indust l relat ns

M asur for S pp es g Ill teracy 18 August 1954 15 p A/AC 35/L.175 Review of U es o a t n in this fi ld in 1953 a d 1954 prospects fo the f ture and 955 p ogramm

N S lf-G ern Terr torie E ternal T ade 13 August 1954 34 p A/AC 35/L.174 Bri f t t tical urvey f th ma n trends n the dev lopm t f th external trad of th n -s lf g erning t rrit es 1953 pri es of raw mater ls (n wh h the eco omy of thes unt es l gely d pe ds) pri es of manufactured goods val e nd volume of exports nd imports bal f trad

Educ tional Cond t ns the N -S lf-G er Territorie 12 A gust 1954 11 p A/AC 35/L 75
Rec nt h ments a d p ospects

Une A t tie l t g t N S lf G ern g Territo ie or f I terest to Member State adm ister g N S lf G ern Terr to ie 30 A gust 954 18 p A/AC 35/L.178 This epo t eri g th period f m J ly 953 t A gust 1954 d ls w th ed cat o natural d oc l ci es cultur l t vit es mass mmunication and technical ass ta It ls to hes n f ll wships ternational o-operat n p bl cat ons meeti gs t

RACIAL ITUATI N IN UTI AFRICA

S ond Rep rt f the U ted N tions Commis ion on the Racial S tuation the U n f South Africa 9 4 p p ted $ 5 [E] S St] Th mmiss has tinued ts task f ass mbl g deta led d ta n the ev l t f th ial t t n in South Afr ca und th *p rtheid* yst m and of ggesti g m asures f p m t g pea ful ettleme t f th q esti n. These tw ms flected in ts epo t which f rs t the basis n wh h th e mmiss n w ks gi es rvey f ts meetings d uppl es l g body f nf mat n (new legisl t on, political nd oci l aspe ts f th year devel pm ts l f th reserves t ns on and ep ess n, tr ers es n m devel pm nt f the Uni n betw n 191 and 1954) d guida f poss bl l t ns (experim ts tried ut in H ti El Sal dor Bra il I d Palestin th United States f Amer the Uni n f S vi t Socialist Rep blics t)

SOUTI VEST AFRICA

Report f the Comm tt f South West Afric to the Gener l As embly August 1954 39 p $ .40 A/2666

with the exception of the first constitute a series of reports on the different aspects of the question

Extensive statistical data Bibliographical and other information on past and current socio economic inquiries and situation analyses concerning the ava lability of statistical information etc

Report of the Committee on Information from N n S lf Governing Territories September 1954 31 p printed $0 30 A/2729

Report on the fifth session of the Committee (1954) and information economic conditions in the non self gove ning ment programme rur l foreign trade l ving international co-opera ... the Committee s work concerning economic problems in the non self governing territo es ... unity development

Non Self Go ern n T rritories Structu e of Budget Expenditure and Revenue 26 July 1954 57 p A/AC 35/L 159

Statistical analysis of the structure of the ordinary budgets of territories under Belgian French and British administrat on

The Structu e of Tax Re enue in Non Self Go erning Territo es 28 July 1954 45 p A/AC 35/L 161

Statistical analysis of the structure of tax revenue n ce ta n territories under Belgian French and British administration B ef descript on of taxation systems and other charges lev ed in some of these territories and account of a few major fiscal problems

Agricultu al C ed t and Co-op ratite Instituti ns 12 July 1954 31 p A/AC 35/L 162

General survey of the function of these institut ons and their impact on the economic and soc al structure of the non-self governing territories Legal epercuss ons Inform ation on the number volume of work etc of agr cultural co-operatives already in existence

Fisheries in Non Self Govern n Territo ies 13 July 1954 36 p A/AC 35/L 163

Brief survey of developments in this field s nce 1951 with spec al refe ence to ter ritories in which food resources and local trade ha e shown an improvement

Intern tional C llab rati n fo Economic Social and Educ tional Advancement 6 August 1954 37 p A/AC 35/L 164

Revie v of the v ork recently carried out by the United Nat ons and the various Special zed Agencies in the non self govern ng terr to es v th pec al reference to economic cond t ons the status of women human r ghts fo ced labour slavery technical ass stance education and regional co operat on

T rritories 26 July 1954

present state of these services with spec al reference to expenditure per head advisory bodi s and agri ultu al education and research In conclusion the report exp esses the view that governments should intensify their efforts in this field

Standards of L i g in Non S lf Go ernin Territ rie 6 A

This report supplemen

as regards changes in

consumption Study of

The Relative P og ess of P oduction fo Local Consumption and Export in the No S lf-Governin Territories 28 July 1954 53 p A/AC 35/L 169

CARTOGRAPHY

The Que tio f alling U ted Nations Cart gr phic Co ference f r Asia and the Far East
27 Jun 1954 7 p E/2622
[Sc. Pr] Pr posed progr mm

PO ULATION

Summary f D cuments and Communications f the W ld P pulat on Conference (Rome
31 August 10 Sept mber 1954) A Series Gen l eference E/Conf 13
[Sc.] O er 300 eports were p epared for the conference nd each is gi n a b ef
e page ummary in th bo e eries

ECO MIC OLICY O THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES

I F ll Em loyment and Balanc f Payments P l ie Replies of G ern

[S eries of reports
fr m th Sec tary General nd esults f the
policies f vari us ountries The document under rev ew belo gs t the am series
It tains a urvey f p es nt eco mi theories n Eth opia t tisti l inf ma
ti n, etc.

Implementation f Full Employment Economic De lopment and B lanc of P yment P licies
Y g lavia 26 A gust 1954 36 p E/2 65/Add 11
[Sc Ej St.] Simil document t th forego n Y osl v pl ns fo 1954 d 1955

Implementatio f F ll Employment Economic Dev lopment and B lanc f Payments P licies
F anc 5 September 954 6 p E/256 /Add.1
[Sc. St.] S milar document t th foregoing It upplements the g neral reply fo
F e l dy mbod ed in p evi us docume t w th ec nt inf rmat on n nati nal
accounts worked t t c nstant pr ces f r 95 1953 nd 19 4.

CONOMI VE OPMENT O ASIA AND THE AR EAST

Report f the R gional T hnical Co ference W ter Re ou c Dev lopment 27 July 19 4
44 p E/CN /39
[Ej Sc P] R po t on th w k f Confer n e for As d the F East dealin
ma nly with th n mi and oc l aspects f mult pl p rpose n er basin
dev l pment, hydr log p bl ms lect on f types f hydraul tru tures pl nning
f ed m t tr l w ks rg niz t on f w t esour es developm nt nd flood
tr l Th ppendixes ta n the list f d legat ns the g da d the list of
documents

Ele tricity M tallurgy 5 July 1954 86 p E/CN 11/I & T/S b 1/2
[S P Dp St.] An unt f th use f l ctri ty metallurgy (lighting dr vi g

d gr phs

Ele tricity Chemical Industry 8 July 954, 70 p E/CN 11/I & T/Sub 1/3
[Pr S Ej St.] General aspects f th p blem a d current p act ce in var ous types

10

[Org Ej] Present status of the question in the United Nations Report and observations of the Committee on the pol tical economic social and educational situation in the terr tory petitions and communications

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SITUATION IN KOREA

Report of the Agent G neral of the United Nations Reconstruction Agency for the period 1 October 1953 to 1 September 1954 October 1954 2 p p
[Ej Sc Org St] This is h A
in connexion with public I
industries power transp
e
t
r
F u c ns the budget and foreign trade Info mation on the organ zation and adm nistra tion of the Agency The budget of the Agency and maps of nine provinces in Korea are reproduced in annexes ... u pio tation minin manufacturing monetary ... u employ

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL[1]

CO ORDINATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES IN THE ECONOMIC SOCIAL AND CULTURAL FIELD

Sixt enth R port of the Adm nistrative Committee on Co-ord nation to the Economic and S cial Council together with an Annex deal ng with the D elopment of Co-o dinati n and Co operation amon the United N tions and th Special ed Ag ncies in Economic and Soci l P ogrammes May 1954 18 p E/2607/27 June 1954 46 p E/2607/Add 1/16
[Org] P esent measures for p omo
C

... the world social

Review of 1955 Programme of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies 2 July 1954 13 p E/2629
[Org] Summary of measu es taken by the various Un ted Nations bodies and the Specialized Agencies with a view to concentrating their act vit es and br nging the r 1955 programmes into line with the pr o ities laid down by the Economic and Social Council

WORK OF THE COUNCIL

Report of the Economic and Social Council c veri g the period from 6 August 1953 to 6 August 1954 Septembe 1954 138 p printed $1 50
[Org] The work of the Counc l and its subsidiary bod es during the period under review meetings problems dealt with dis ussions decis ons cur ent programmes documentat on

Organizat n and Oper ti n of the Council and its Commissions 4 August 1954 37 p E/2649
[Org] Report of the Co-ordinat on Comm ttee concerning the Secr tar at work in the economic and soc al field and the organizat on and ope ation of the Economic and Social Council and its commiss ons

1 I cl d g certai doc m t and p bli ti ns iss d by th Unit d N ti ns bodies b t directly co cerning th Eco m d Social Co cil

n.. nt

n l
ns

UNITED NATI S CI LD EN S FUND

(f the E cut e D cto _ 15 July 1954 85 p I t oductio
d l l et purcha anl
p o r s of programmes
a i format on activit es

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—NON SELF GOVERNING TERRITORIES

k Per od f om 22 J ly 1953 to 16 J ly 1954
$ 13
k and of the s tu t on in tl n n-s lf
rev ew N merous maps

SECRETARIAT

ST TISTICS

CENSUSES

Handbook f P p l t on Census M thods J e 1954 143 p pr ted $1 50 ST/STAT/SER F/5
[P Sc Dp E]] P esent ews n the purpos an l rgan at on of pop lat n censuses Cen uses tak th d fferent ou t es s 1800 M tl od of conduct ng a c nsus Th f ts t ke to ns derat Th purpos of mples rveys R les a l def niti ns ter t l c mm d t ns for pop l t on c nsuses Extens e b bl og apl y

PUBLIC A MINISTRATI

of industry (fertilizers cement petroleum etc) in the light of the region s requirements

IMPROVEMENT OF RAILWAYS IN ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East has published a series of reports on various aspects of the use of railways in the region

HOUSING POLICY IN EUROPE

Europ an H using Pro r ss and Policies in 1953 17 August 1954 82 p $0 50 E/ECE/189
[Ej Sc St Dp Pr] Study of the hous ng situation in 1953 and an outline of developments in previous years and in the first few months of 1954 Spec al attention is given to the progress ach eved in meeting the war time backlog cap tal investment in housing financ al techniques financial charges the policy of various countries as regards rent building costs Numerous tables and source references

Eu opean Housing P ess and Polici s in 1953 C untry R ports 5 August 1954 206 p E/ECE/190
[Ej Sc St Dp Pr] This document wh ch supplements E/EC/189 contains reports drawn up by 19 member governments of the Economic Commission for Europe

COAL AND BLACK OILS IN EUROPE

Relationsh p between Coal and Black Oils in the We t European Fu l Mark t 26 August 1954 77 p $0 50 E/ECE/191
[Sc Pr Ej St Dp] Detailed discussion as to whether the d fficulty of marketing coal in Europe over the past two years is due to the increased demand for black oils Prospects for the future (up to 1963) and proposals

EAST WEST TRADE

C nsultation n East W st T ade 22 July 1954 10 p E/ECE/188
[Ej O g] Summary of the discussion on problems of East West trade wh ch took place at the consultative meeting held from 20 Ap il to 3 May 1954

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Techn ques of Evaluation f the Expanded Prog mm of Te hnical Assistar 4 June 1954 50 p E/TAC/41 E/TAC/41/Corr
[O g Sc Pr] Brief survey of the p oblems to be solved n work ng out any inexpensive and effective system of evaluating technical assistance P evious effo ts P esent position Annexes showing the methods used by the Special z d Agencies for a c t cal assessment of their technical assistance activit es

STATELESS PERSONS

The Draft Protocol relating t the Status f Stat less Pers ns 6 August 1954 33 p E/CONF 17/3
[Ej Org Pr] Text of the draft protocol and comments of governments on the draft and on the provisions of the 1951 convention

parts each d wn up n one languag (English Fre h and Spanish) The several hundred terms selected e expl ed in rat nally p esented text. The key t th wo k is n ndex, included in all the parts in which each term is lass f ed alphabetical rder and g ven a eferenc number (the sam in each language) Ther can thus be no nfus on in looking up ts definit on n any one of the pa ts

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION[1]

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERE CE (THIRTY SEVENTH SESSION)

The Th rty-seventh Session f the I ternational Labour Conferenc Geneva June 1954 October 1954 24 p $0 15
[E; Org] Ge eral urvey of the p oc edings nd esults of the Conferen e. Summary General repo t with spec l eference t the hous ng p oblem and the f he discuss n general rec m

PRE ARATI NS OR THE THIRTY EIG TH ESSION

Report IV/I
n
t n

M grant W ker (Underdev lop d Countrie) 19 4 40 p printed $0 4
[Org] At ts thirty eve th ess the Internat nal Labour Confere e dec ded t incl d the g nda f ts thirty ghth ess n (1955) th question of migrant workers in th underdev l ped ountries Th document under ev ew submits pr liminary drafts t g ernm nts f mment

954 14 p $0 5
de ling with p oposed penal san tions

HUMAN RELATI S

The Imp ement f Human Relations the Undertak g O t ber 1954 23 p $0 15
[E; Sc] Study f f ctors making f r better human lat ons in bus ess understa di g and d ti n f t ns ns e ur gem nt f mployees interest n the undertaking

PREVENTI UNEMPLOYMENT

Mainta m Employment the I and Ste l Industry by James A. Morris November 9 4 $ 5
[E; St. Sc.] An examinat n of th causes f un mpl ym nt in this industry Remedies.

[1] As eral rul ILO p lications are issued in English Fren h and Spanish.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Yearbook of International Trade Statistics 1953 1954 481 p printed $4 50 ST/STAT/SER G/4

[Sc St Dp Ej] Detailed statistics for 90 countries (97 per cent of all international trade) Historical series (1930-53) tables for each product for recent years

RESEARCH AND HOUSING

Building and Housin Research Housing and Town and Country Planning Bulletin 8 [1954] 111 p printed $1 ST/SOA/SER C/8

[Sc Pr Dp Ej St] Present trends in bu lding research in the various parts of the world and their connexion with improved standards of living

TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

Middle East Seminar on the Prevent on of Crime and the Treatment of Off nders 1954 99 p printed $1 ST/TAA/SER C/17

[Pr] This seminar held in Cairo from 5 to 17 December 1953 is one of a series of regional conferences (European meeting in 1952 Latin American seminar in April 1953) intended as a preparation for a world congress and mentioned in our previous reviews of documents The Cairo seminar was attended by specialists from Egypt Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Iraq Lebanon Syria Saudi Arabia Turkey and Yemen and by experts from a number of organizat ons Its work was ma nly concerned with the prevent on of juvenile delinquency and the treatment of minor offenders open establishments and min mum rules for the treatment of prisoners Summary of proceedings recommendations

Parole and After Ca e July 1954 86 p prin [illegible]
[Ej Sc P Dp] D [illegible]
tions justification [illegible]
Principles of after [illegible] co itent duration and specialized after ca [illegible]
Procedure adopted in this fi ld [illegible] ntina Aust alia Belgium Chile France N [illegible] Union of South Africa United Kingdom

SOMALILAND

Half Way to Ind pendence Som l land under Italian Adm nist ation July 1954 30 p $0 15 1954 I 19

[Ej] Account of progress towards independence ove the past five years The March 1954 elections Economic and social d fficulties

INTERNATIONAL LEXICON OF DEMOGRAPHIC TERMS

M lt lingual Demog aphic Dict nary Provisional ed t on 1954 73 p printed ST/SOA/Series A/19

[Pr Sc] This dictionary prepared by the Demograph c Dictionary Commiss on of the Internat onal Union for the Scient fic Study of Population is still n provis onal form but it was felt that it was already su table for use and that the best way of improving it would be to make it ava lable to those inte ested It consists of several

(English French and Spanish) The several text The key to the ich term is class fed w is e n each language) in lphabetical order and gi e There can thus be no nfus n in looking up its defnit n u any o e of the pa ts

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION[1]

INTER TIONAL LABOUR CO FERE CE (THIRTY-SE ENTH SESSIO)

The Th rty- eventh Sess on f the I ternational Lab ur Conferenc Geneva June 1954 Oct ber 9 4 24 p $ 15
[E, Org] Gen ral urvey of the proceedings and results of the Conference. Summary (C eral eport with spec al referen e t the hous g problem and the f th dis uss on general recom

PREPARATIO S OR THE THIRTY IGHTH SESSION

Vocational Rehab l tation f the D bled 1954 38 p $0 25 38th Sess on/Report IV/I
[Org] Work f th thirty-seventh ses n of the International Labour Confere ce on *this quest* nd dr ft r mmend ti n ubmitted t governments fo comment, n pr par ti n f th thirty-e ghth ess n (955)

M grant Worker (Underdev lop d Countries) 1954 4 p pri ted .40
[Org] At is thirty-seventh ess n the Internat onal Labour Co ference decided to incl d n the genda f its thirty-eighth sess on (19 5) the q estion f migrant wo kers in th underdev loped untries Th docum nt under eview submits p liminary drafts t g ernm nts f mm t.

F— loyment 954 4 p $0 25
ealing with proposed penal s ncti ns

HUMAN RELATIO S

The Impr ement f Human Relations in the Undertaki g O t ber 1954, 23 p $ 15
[E, S] Study ff ct rs making f bett human lat ns in business understand g and edu ti n f t ns ns en our g ment of mployees int est in the undertaking

REVENTI UNEMPLOYMENT

Mai tai g Employment the Iro and Ste l Industry by J mes A M rris N vember 954 $ 5
[E, St Sc.] An examinat n of th causes of unemployment in this industry Remedies.

[1] As eneral rule ILO publica ns are issued in English, French and Spanish.

Periodical variations in consumption and stabilization measures Governmental action in this field Extensive statistical data

Regularization of Production and Employment at a High Level in the Metal Trades 1954 110 p Report II

[Sc St Pr Dp Ej] Factors influen [illegible]

[illegible] p yment effects of increased production on employment [illegible] mand for such products Frictional technological unemployment Systems of guaranteed employment and the role of industrial firms Summary of a few measures for the prevention of unemployment applied by certain the metal trades Bibliography

METAL TRADES

General Report Recent Events and Developments in the Metal Trades 1954 41 p Report I Item 1(c)

[Sc Ej Pr Dp St] Recent developments in this branch of industry with particular reference to production employment working conditions profit and output and technical assistance Special survey of recent discussions between employers and workers in the metal trades in the United Kingdom

General Report Effect given to the Conclusions of the Previous Sessions of the Metal Trades Committee 1954 142 p Report I Item 1 (a) and (b)

[Sc Ej Org Dp] Action taken in various countries as regards professional relations output workers security and hygiene regularization of production and employment wages and vocational training in the metal trades Arrangements made by the International Labour Office for embarking upon the studies proposed by the committee i e a preliminary study of the ship building and repairs industry Problems of employment wages and social status of workers in the ship-building industry

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

General Report Effect given to the Conclusions of the Previous Sessions of the Iron and Steel Committee 1954 56 p and addenda Report I Item 1 (a) and (b)

[Sc Pr Org] Action taken by the various countries and by the International Labour Office as regards the establishment of special security services and joint committees co-operation in industry works committees guaranteed wages technological progress and its effect on employment vocational training and advancement welfare services and labour statistics Studies and research conducted by the International Labour Office

LABOUR STATISTICS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CATEGORIES

For the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (November 1954) the International Labour Office prepared the following papers concluding with detailed draft resolutions which will give an idea of the standards now considered desirable by specialists

General Report on Progress of Labour Statistics 1954 79 p Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians Report I

[Sc Pr Org] This report the first of its kind to be submitted to an international conference of labour statisticians contains an annotated inventory of national labour

nd the progress f the ILO s work in
art of the repo t describes methods of

1954 51 p id /Report II

International Comparis ns f Real W g A Study f M thods 1954
[S Pr] H ndbook d ling with m thods fo the ternat onal comp ris n of real wages d for assess ng tempo l fl tuat ns with due regard to reg onal d ff en es. Rel t nsh p t th tudy of livi g tandards as a wh le Suggestions B bl graphy

68 p d /Report IV
l ed nd state of relevant
l assistanc Proposals

FEMALE LABOUR IN INDIA

Women Employment Ind by N K. Adya thaya July 1954 27 p $0 15
[E] St. Sc] Survey of w men s wages nd w k g ond t ns in va us ectors of
to th textil dustry min ng pla tat ns
d on go ernme tal urvey of c ndit ons
les

V CATI NAL UIDA CE IN FRANCE

V ational G idanc F anc 19 4 134 p $1
[E] St. Sc.] Deta l d tudy f F ench experience as egards ocat onal gu d nce Survey f the dministr ti ganizat on of vocat nal gu da c s rv ces f r the guida f y ung peopl d adults speciali ed auxiliary erv ces Methods of oc ti nal gu d d th ir finan g I d dual and gr up vocational guida e nd cons derat n f esults Statistics pe im cards

LAB UR LE ISLATION IN G RMANY

The Dev l pment f Lab Law in the F deral Rep blic f Germany sinc 1945 by H. C. N erdev A gust 954, 39 p 0 5

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Th I ternat l Labour Offic oc as onally p blishes b bl ographical feren e lists (books p mphl ts d rt les iss ed n th ma n l gu ges) Ea h list deals w th on particular bject. The l test lists in this er es in l d

N 68 *Livi g and Work ng Cond tions f Ind gen us P p lations f State Member f the ILO* November 953 17 p

[Sc] Over 300 entries concerning 20 countries of the American continent as well as Burma Ceylon India Viet Nam Australia and New Zealand

No 71 *Housing Social Aspects* June 1954 10 p
[Sc] One hundred and thirty entries concerning Africa North Central and South America Asia New Zealand and the following European countries Austria Belgium Denmark France Germany Ireland Italy Netherlands Norway Sweden Switzerland and United Kingdom

No 73 *Labour Management Co operation (with special reference to metal industries)* September 1954 13 p
[Sc] General aspects of the n h — countries Austral a Belgiu ' Netherlands Scandinavian [illegible] United Kingdom and United States of America Approximately 200 entries

The ILO has recently published in another series of bibliographies *(Bibl ogr phical Contributions)*

No 7 *Biblio aphy on the Internation l Labour Organisation* 1954 68 p
[Sc] Approx mately 1 500 entries from all sources concerning var ous aspects of the ILO s organization and work Index

No 8 *Bibliog aphy on Labou Law* 83 p 1953
[Sc] Over 1 200 entries grouped accord ng to country Index

UNITED NATIONS FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO)

WORLD SITUATION

The State of Fo d and Agricultu e 1954 Review and Outlo k 1954 157 p pr nted $1 50
[Sc St Dp Ej] In 1953 and 1954 world agricultural output continued to nc ease, but not uniformly throughout the wo ld Relationship between supply and demand with due regard to the growth n populat on General survey Situat on and policy in d fferent regions and countries Analy s for each product Daily rations f r the population of the var ous countries Maps prices development of markets prospects

STATISTICS

G ain Exports by Sou ce and Destination July 1953 June 1954 October 1954 2 p printed $0 25
[St Dp] Eleven unannotated statist cal tables Export ng and mport ng countries volume of trade n 1952 and 1953 and f om July 1953 to June 1954 in wheat flour rye barley oats maize so ghum and millet Survey of the world situation

SAMPLE SURVEYS

Estimation of Crop Yields by V G Panse 1954 61 p pr nted $0 50
[Pr Sc] The FAO encou aged the p epa tion of a general handbook on sample surveys n agriculture (*S mpl n Theory f Survey with Appl* [illegible] Iowa State College Pres. [illegible]

first of this eries describes the latest t chniq es f r the est mat n of crop y elds especially those not pl ced on the t tly commerc l market (cereals eg tables fruit etc)
D.. l f what is being d ne in this espect by such countries as I d Ceylon
d Germany the United States of Amer ca
ommended

FISHERIES AND RURAL LIFE

F h F rm g and I land Fishery Management Rur l Economy 1954 64 p pri ted $1
[P Sc. Dp Ej St.] In s me countries particul ly in As a fish farmi g and the ystemati expl tati n f fish nes in ponds l kes r ers ri e fi lds and canals go back f nturies Generally speaking however not e ough attention is pa d to such esources espec lly n view f the c tribution they can make to th rais g of l ving tand rds rural eas Ge eral urvey of the p oblem. Examples B bl ography

TIMBER AND ORESTRY

For t Plantatio P tectio g nst Dis as and Ins t P ts 1951 41 p printed $0 50
[Pr] S t s lecti n tands thinni g introduct n f ex t trees and le and al e of nati trees p ead of diseases nd nsect pests a d th r er di at on B bl ography

W ld F t al f T 1954 74 p p inted, $0 75
[Pr] H w tree festivals can h lp to make ll a ar f the mpo tanc to society of probl ms ffecting the conservation d development f f rest esources Th f rms taken by h festivals n th l ge number f countries where they ha e lready been held S ggest ns f w ld festi al Op ni ns of various ountries on this ubject

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)

ST TISTICS

H lth Statistic B llet f the WHO V l 1 nos 1 1954 314 p printed $3
[D Dn F l Th us f mpl g n this fi ld the p bl m f c nfidentiality means

ST TISTICS FOR VARIOUS INFECTI S DISEASES

Epidemiological and V t l Statistic Rep t Vol 7 nos 8 9 a d o 1954 pri t d Each umber is bili gual (English F ch) nd runs to bout 3 p ges $0 50 $0 75
Thes th ee numbers upply for all untr es nd terr to es kn wn tatistics n infecti us diseases n 9 3 and th beginning f 954 nd efer t medi ns f p evious years (mostly 946 t 95) Cases and deaths

N 8 Smallpox, ca l t fever erys pelas deaths from scarlet fever since the beginning f th tury
N 9 Y ll w fever l psing fever poli myel tis influenza
N Ep demi typhus d ther ch t diseases er b o-spinal m n ngitis chi ken pox, cut infect us encephalitis

COMPARATIVE LEGISLATION

Survey of Comparative He lth Legislation Various pamphlets
[Sc Pr Dp] Each pamphlet publ shed in th
Digest of He l h
compares an
in force in t
issued cs synopt c tables Bibliographies Latest pamphlets

Midwives 1954 50 p printed $0 50
Vocat onal training right to exercise profession registers and d plomas professional regulations authorized medicines

Smallpox Vaccination 1954 39 p printed $0 50
Compulsory vaccination group vacc nat on exemption control techniques

Lep osy 1954 33 p printed $0 25
Detection treatment of patients isolation discharge work protection of entourage etc.

HEALTH EDUCATION OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC

Expert Committee on Health Educat on f the Public Technical Report 8
printed $0 25
[Pr] T
t on fc
numbe elfare work involving a large
Principles of action and critical assessment spec ali ed staff and methods

INTERNATIONAL CO OPERATION IN QUARANTINE MEASURES

Proceed s and Repo ts Relatin to I ternational Qua antine 1954 121 p printed $1
[Sc Pr Ej Org] Results of the first n ne months effective application of the 1952 Internat onal Health Regulat ons account of the difficulties encountered and practical suggestions A brief survey of international act on since 1851 to prevent the spread of diseases

TERMINOLOGY

Term nologie du paludisme (Malaria Term nology) by Vancel Roubaud and Gall ard. Monograph no 25 1954 95 p p inted $1 50
[Pr] Annotated vocabulary of F ench terms used n connexion with malaria and its parasites the soc al aspects of t eatment etc Correspond ng English te ms The WHO published in 1953 a similar English wo k *M la ia Terminol y* by Covell Russel and Swellengrebel

AFRICA

Yellow Fever in Africa Bulletin of WHO vol 11 no 3 1954 300 p printed $1 50
[Pr Ej Dp St] Contains a summary of the nformation and papers assembled for a symposium on yellow fever held in Uganda n 1953 gene al s tuat on in Africa with statistics and maps availab l ty of info mation and cu rent techniques

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)

ACTIVITIES OF UNESCO

Report by the D ct General and the Ex cut ve B a d o the Act vities of the Organization durin the Y ar 1953 1954 216 p pri ted 1 000 F f
[Org] Report p es nted to Member St tes and the General Confe en e on th occas on f ts ghth ess n (M ntev de N ember Decembe 1954) Co ers all U esco s activities l t ns with M mbe States and t rnat onal organizat ons educat o natural cie es oc l s nces cultural ct t es mass c mmunic t on exchange f pers ns exp ded p ogramme of techn cal assistance adm nistrati e ervices docum ts d p bl cati ns et A omplete handbook.

S pplementary R port by the D t General on the Act vities of the O ganiz tion f om 1 January to 30 June 954 19 4 121 p pri ted
[Org] A ppleme t to th volume mentio ed above Covers the first half of 1954

P po d P ogramme and Bud t for 1955 and 1956 259 p p nted
[Org] Presented t the Ge eral Conferen o the oc as on of ts eighth sess n (M tevideo N mber Dec mber 19 4) by the Secretar t A deta led d technical tudy f each aspect of th pr gramme p posed th reasons theref r and the f nanc al estimates

ULATI N

Cultur and Human Fert l ty by Frank Lorimer nd c ll borat rs 1954 514 p printed 25 f
[Sc. Dp Ej St.] A tudy of th l t nship between soc o-cultural c nd t ons d fertil ty n n dustri l oc et es or oc et es process of ndustri l at n theo et cal analysis f th p blem and results f pec l esear h n th f tors d conseq en es f fertil ty in Af can, Asiat B zilian d ther commun t es Th w k as a wh le

sci tifi study f the f cts in q esti n. Cons de ble nf mat on n the sect rs in which gaps till exist and n f tur es ch desir ble B bl ography

SOCI LOGY

T ansactions f the S cond World Co gres f S ci logy Vol I London, I t rnati nal

ATTITUDES

The Modific tion f I ternational Att tude a New Zealand study by J R. M Creary V ctori Univers ty Colleg 1952 153 p printed

[Sc Ej] Owing to its geographical ... field of ... rarely ... Unesco ... studies on the effects of the different types of information designed to promote changes of attitude in this field experimental groups and pilot groups social dist... before and after the dissemination of ... education for international ... are appreciable but they ar... can be heightened through ... y organized a series of very varied experimental ... towards foreigners At the influence of pamphlets films courses differen...

ECONOMICS

Economics and Action by Pierre Mendès France and Gabriel Ardant Paris Unesco-Julliard 1954 224 p printed 600 Fr fr
[Ej Sc Pr St Dp] First volume of a new series entitled *Science and Society* designed to draw particular attention to the contribution m... action by the most rece... France and Ardant en... tory the importance of ... to profit from existing ... analyses ... tatesman must do in order

International Economic Papers no 4 Translations prepared for the International Economic Association London and New York Macmillan 1954 29 p printed
[Sc St] Since 1951 the International Economic Association has been publishing compilations of translations of important articles con... In 1954 the association with ... tions containing articles on ... Schumpeter 1918) the stat... French edition of the *General Theory of Employment Interest and Money* (J M Keynes 1943) wage fixing according to the price index (J Pedersen 1952) inflation as the monetary consequence of the behaviour of social groups (Henri Aujac 1950) capital formation and economic development (Celso Furtado 1952) the economic laws of socialist society in the light of Joseph Stalin s last work (Oskar Lange 1953) economic plans and causal analysis (J Åkerman 1942) the acceleration principle and the propensity to import (H Giersch 1953) ... uroroso 1930) preface to the

EDUCATION

XVIIth International Conference on Public Education (1954) Geneva Unesco and International Bureau of Education 1954 147 p printed 350 F f
[Pr Dp] Fifty seven countries were represented at this conference which on the basis of national reports discussed the main characteristics of the evolution in the various countries in 1953 4 ...

... *Republic of Korea* Paris Unesco 1954 221 p printed 500 Fr fr
[Ej Sc St Pr] Unesco has already published variou... This is the sixth It contains a detailed study of th... which education has developed in South Korea In... mission sets forth its conclusions and practical ... different educational levels (primary secondary un...ity technical) the organiza

t n f th school system the training of teachers and various general problems such as that of th language nd ntent of tea hing Num rous statistics llustrat ons

TECH CAL ASSISTANCE AND SOCIAL CHA GES

Economic Dev lopment and Cultural Change Vol II no 4 Chicago Un ers ty of Chicago Research Center n Economic Development and Cultural Cha ge January 1954 323 p printed $2 50 subscription fee f r 5 nos $4 f r l braries and nst tut ons [Sc. Ej Dp St.] A review published fi t mes a year by the Un vers ty of Ch cago Th issue for J uary 1954 tains s x working papers d wn up by delegates t the conferen on the oc al aspects of techn l assist nce organized under th auspices f the United N ti ns the Techn cal Assista ce Board nd Unesc This conference led to th publication f w k ment oned in our previous book review (*Social Aspects f Techn cal Assistance n Oper tio* by M rris E Opler)

Th x ports published in the above ment oned document concern problems of timin balanc nd pri rit es n devel pme t measures (by W lbert E. Moor) I d pting d ommunicating mod rn techn ques t less-de loped areas m l nd popular part pation n development d local off c ls t g the entr pre

PO ULAR EDUC TIO

Worker Educatio for International Under tand g by As Briggs *Educ tional Studies and* n p inted oo Fr fr h International be ng d ne by

UTH

A Report on the Study and I f rmatio Sem na f Leaders f Youth M ments Toky (J pan) 6- 7 O t ber 953 Paris Sept mbe 1954 2 p U esco/ED/138 [Pr Org] Thirty four partı p ts f om 14 c u tries att nded this seminar organı ed f leaders f y th m ments n vari us c untries that they m ght study the le whi h y th could play in l c l nati nal nd int rn t onal ommunities The document under eview ums up th p par ti n p ogr mme nd ctivities f th eminar

TEACHIN THE OCIAL CIENCES

Round T ble Co f enc the T ach g f the Social Scienc in S th Asia New Delhi U esco 954, 17 P [Ej Sc P Dp] R ports es lut ns proposals and w king papers f a nferenc organi ed by U es t New Delhi in F bruary 954 with a view t comparing past experience nd p es nt trends in th tea hing f th oci l ci n es in S uth As a. Th nferen was rganı ed within th f m wo k of U es o programm f r the teaching f th ocial ciences n th us p rts f th world

BRAILLE

World Braille Us e by Sir Clutha Mackenzie. Paris Unesco 1953 1 –
700 Fr fr
[E] Sc. Pr.] An h
of the wo ld, a
of the braille cc
a by Unesco in 1950 and 1951 ... Recommendations

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Report of the International Advisory Committee on Bibliography (Second session) Paris 31 May June 1954. Paris, 20 September 1954, 11 p Unesco/CUA/61
[E O] Summary of the proceedings of the committee's second session. The committee studied, in particular administrative and technical matters and bibliographical services throughout the world (Unesco's draft programme for 1955 and 1956 in the field of bibliography, bibliographical development, and the manual on the international exchange of publications

International Bibliography of Political Science 1954. 48 p., printed, 850 Fr fr
[S.] More than 4,000 references without comment, concerning books magazine articles, and national and international documents published in 195 and dealing with the following subjects political science (field covered methods teaching, associations and congresses bibliographical works political theory government and public administration governmental process international relations area studies. Covers some 50 countries. This bibliography was prepared by the International Political Science Association in co-operation with the International Committee for Social Science Documentation and with the help of the International Studies Conference. It will in the future, appear annually. Other bibliographies have been published within the framework of the same programme, as regards law and sociology

Publicaciones Jurídicas Españolas, b F Fernández de Villavicencio F de Solá Cañizares and other collaborators Instituto de Derecho Comparado Barcelona, 1954, printed.
[S] General outline of Spanish legal documentation in the various fields of law Bibliography of publications issued before and after 1939 in the following fields legal bibliographies legal texts jurisprudence legal encyclopaedias and dictionaries, administrative law canon law civil law comparative law fiscal law private international law public international law labour law commercial law criminal law political law civil procedure, criminal procedure, instruments, case-books Roman law philosophy of law history of law Author index.

Conséquences sociales de l'industrialisation et problèmes urbains en Afrique. Paris International Research Office on the Social Implications of Technological Change, September October 1954, p
[S. De P] Bibliographical study covering works relating to industrial and urban development in Africa social aspects of industrialization (general data on industrialization in Africa the demographic changes accompanying it, cultural and sociological changes of industrialization, labour problems), social consequences of urbanization (general problems as concerns urbanization, social consequences demographic characteristics and distribution of population and towns in Africa, demographic structure of urban society living conditions, socio-pathology in urban areas)

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS USED

Dp = Prese ts f ts c untry by country (r reg on by region)
Ej = S ppl es ess tual inf rmation to educat rs and journalists interested in social q estions
Org = I ery useful f knowledge of the current act vities of the internat onal ganizati n c erned
Pr = S ppl es usef l f ctual inf rmation for c rta n groups of peopl (ed cators g vernm nt officials m mbers of ternat nal organizat ns and social inst t t ns tc) whose act vities are connected with the subject matter of the docume t

and we do hem merely eas est way nder review

possibl that part of the nt is t p which relates to me particular branch f social c nce

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF PERIODICALS

THE UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL

HOFFMA S Deux di ect ures des grandes puissan es u xx s ècl *Revue g nérale de dr t international p blic* (2) April Ju e 19 4 p 230-78

Whatever th ir tru tur leg lly in p tic th nternation l pol tical combin t ons f the ninetee th and twent th nturies rec ™i th prep nderan e of th m jor p wers me measure f greeme t between whi h is a p ec nd t n fo their ffec workin This n ept n f a syst m of nternati nal el t ns bas d on the

particul On th urfac the Leagu of N tions g e mo e w b t the ha is needed t th m by th United N t ns It must in dentally be ecogn ed that th final unt th p lysis f th Security Council has not h lped th econdary pow rs d th t th divis ns between th great powers far fr m f c l tat ng the emancip t n f th ther n t ns in l e th m in disput in which they ha no freed m f ti n.

internati nal exchanges d th econ mi dvanc ment f the underdeveloped countries The Union f Sovi t Socialist Republics d P l nd ga e notice n 1953 that they wer greeable t contributing to the expanded p ogramm f technical assista and there ar now ind cations that the tim is n t f r distant when the M mber States

BRAILLE

World Bra lle Usage by Sir Clutha Mackenzie Paris Unesco
700 Fr fr
[E] Sc Pr] An h
of the world ar
of the braille co

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Report of the International Ad isory Committee on Bibl ograph (s
31 May 3 June 1954 Paris 20 Sep mb session) Paris
[Sc Org] Summ /61
tee studied i
services throu The commit
field of bibliograph u (Unesco s dep cal matters
exchange of pub

International Biblio aphy of Political Sci nce 1954 248 p printed 850 Fr fr
[Sc] More than 4 000 references without comment con
articles and national and internat o
w th the follo
tions and
administra
some 50 c
Science As
o-operat on with the International Political Science Documentation and with the help of the International Committee for Social will in the future appear annually Other bibliographies have been published within the framework of the same programme as regards law and sociology

Biblio afia Jurid ca Espan la by F Fernandez de V llav cencio F de Sola Canizares and other collaborators Instituto de Derecho Comparado Barcelona 1954 printed
[Sc] General outline of Spanish legal documentation in the various fields of law Bibliography of publications issued before and after 1936 in the following fields legal bibliog aphies legal texts jurisp udence legal encyclopaed as and dictionaries admin strative law canon law civil law comparative law fiscal law p ivate inter nat onal law publ c internat onal law labour law commercial law cr m nal law political law civil procedure cr m nal procedu e instruments case books Roman law philosophy of law history of law Author index

Conséquenc s social s de l
Research Office on
October 1954 77 p
[Sc Dp Pr St] Bibli
urban sociology in Africa social aspects of industrialization covering 551 works elating to industrial and ization in Afr ca the demographic changes accompany (general data on ndustrial psychological consequences of

which sh uld nevertheless be n ted is that th appl cat on of this princ ple is ultimately depe dent on the goodwill and greement of the great powers that is to say it rests more n ethics in int nat onal relat ons than on strict law

Ro SSEAU C. Sci t fic Progress and the E olut n f Int rnat onal Law *Impact* 5 (2) Jun 1954, p 71-92
The influen e f scientifi progress on the evolut on of int rnational l w is by no means negligibl Firstly modern discov ries h e b ought about an ext ns on of the spatial jurisdi t on of tates and mad t necessary t w rk out international tatutes and regula tions—on air tr ffi n th dev lopm nt of und r-sea mineral depos ts and on rad o communicati ns Secondly they ha e pr vided governments with new means of cti n—and h n e of llicit ction harmful t the nterests of other states Thus t has becom n essary to envis ge nternat onal measures t counter th dangers aris g for th mmunity fr m atomi experim nts gu ded miss le tests o artif cial a n trol in addit on, con ntions ha e been concl ded to check th polluti n of the h f l il d t put t p t th w eless wa Lastly t has been necessary gr l dvan es on the l ws f war All these o foresee make the nterven

Y PES J M. Le dro t des traités *Revue d dro t nternational de scienc d plomatiques t p l tique* 32 (2) April June 1954 p 135 42
I 19 3 P fess Laut rpacht p esented t the I ternat n l Law Commiss n a f n es f this report merit emphasis F rstly t ubmits 1951 n the matter quest n f the tac t re f ther Lastly t ns ders what sancti ns

F I N k tory v p osy teorii praktiki mezu na od og dogovor ms f th I ternat nal T eaty) *S tskoe* 2 76
teaching of nternat nal l w is f unded al tr ty whi h t ga ds as th basis f United N ti ns nd the Statut f the portant l t treat es and th Charter I terna ia quires th ir gistr ti n w th th Secr t ry G n al Th Uni n of So et Soc list Rep blics nd th People D mocr es mak mu h use of nternational t eat es n o-operat n d w ll being The tr at es l t t d

I u G Les nc pti ns viétiques du dr t int rnational t l ménag m t d l
What th latt nd they l ed y An object e by J Y Cal ez whil th Sov t Uni n jects ertain class norms t in jecting th m ll Thus Sovi t theorists acknowledg nd n k the principl of the ove e gnty f the tat t is n th light f that p inc pl that they interp et the bligat ons l d on their

of the United Nations will jointly agree to allocate—to an economic co-operation programme—a proportion of the savings which disarmament will have made available in their respective national budgets

YUEN LI LIANG The Question of Access to the United Nations Headquarters of Representatives of Non governmental Organizations in Consultative Status *The American Journal f International Law* 48 (3) July 1954 p 434 50
Cases have occurred from time to time of the American authorities forb dding the access to United States territory of representatives of non governmental organizations who wish to attend the proceedings of the United Nations These decisions have raised delicate quest ons of law Article 71 of the Charter and the agreements made between the United Nations and the American authorities on the one hand and Resolution 288 (X) of the Economic and Social Council establishing consultative status for non govern mental organizations on the other can be so interpreted as to lead to different conclusions The Secretariat General has however reached a working agreement with the American authorities one of the more important provisions of which is effective arbitration arrangements in disputed cases

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

FRANCIS E K Sociological Concepts and the Internat onal Order *The Review of Politics* 16 (4) October 1954 p 475 84
Among the causes of internat onal tension importance attaches to those aris ng from an insufficiently precise definition of such basic soc ological concepts as people nation or ethnic group A detailed and scientific analysis of these terms is necessary in part cular for an understanding of the problem of minorities The memorandum of the Secretary General of the Un ted Nations on the definit on and classification of m norit es is a noteworthy attempt in that direct on and clearly eveals the superfic al nature of any approach whereby the soc ological complexity of the mode n world would be reduced to noth ng more than the pattern of territorial states

LANG W D La contribution de l histoire constitut onnelle à l organisation interna tionale *Revu internationale d histoi e p l tique et constitutionnelle* (13) January March 1954
Constitutional history has a part to play in the shaping of the nternational soc ety s institutions More particula ly it can throw light on certain difficulties encountered in our day n the sphere of international co-ope at on by revealing and explain ng the evolution of the pol t cal organizat on of states In this connexion three l nes of research can be suggested—the transference of sove e gnty from the mon ch crown or state in the abstract of modern public l w tive organs into national rep es n the con e achieve

INTERNATIONAL LAW

VERDROSS A General Internat onal Law and the United N *national Affa s* 30 (3) July 1954 p
The general n of the Ur controver conclude into the ru es previously accepted thus y Secondly it has introduced modifications ise of the r ght to without their consent and assumes the status of t imposes obl gat ons on non member states overrid ng bilateral state treat es should the latte genuinely sup anational law even be in confl ct with itself A point

pruden e nd t ching which remains t be d ne presupposes repeated recourse to trad ti nal legal technique d principles

INTER ATIO AL ARBITRATIO

LALIVE P A. L affai e de l or m néta re alb nais *Revue générale de d o t international* ( ) July September 1954 p 436-60

espect of the Albanian gold reserves ... eral ... or ... nd ... his ... lly ... of

ettled by this ward since Italy has begun ... against Franc G eat Britain and the United States f America who appear ... that the Alb nian gold reserves should be ... overnment n pa t discharge of the ward

JULLY L. Arb trati n a d Judici l S ttlement *The American Journal f International Law* 48 (3) July 1954 p 380-4 7

The establishm t f courts such as th Perman nt Court f International Just ce and th I ternati nal Court of Justic has not p t an end to internat onal a b trat n, ... even t ha been used mor frequently in recent years despite ts genuine ... first is the f t that an ... e th court which only ...) the second is th relucta c f ertain tates to ccept the jurisd cti o u court Whereas after the first world wa th peace treaties expressly pecified that th Permanent Court was mpetent t ettl uits aris ng out f the interp etation or execution of the treat es the 947 treaties established arbitrati n procedures to esolve such d fferen es This is evidently esult f Sovi t eserve towards a judicial body where the Uni n of Soviet Socialist Republics cann t exer is ght f veto though t hould be added that th F ... n vide f r ecours to b tr tion for the ettlem t

... medied ther by bil teral con nti ns or pe aps ... f th United N ti ns

CARLSTO K S Internati nal Arb trati n Procedur *A b t atio Journal* 9 (2) 1954 p 83 8

Th draft nt n n b tr l procedur prod ed by the United N t ns I ter na nal Law Commiss n makes an important contribut n n t mer ly t the study ... f

enti n is in fa t gi en equal ta ding with th p oc edings f th Internat onal Court f Justi This view f th pr bl m will eem cad mi t ma y a d does n t ppe lcul ted t incr as ec urs t b trati n by go ernments

METZ R S D Settlement f I ternati nal D putes by N n Judicial Methods *Th American Journal f I ternational Law* 48 (3) July 1954 p 408-20

nation by the San Francisco Charter Att ... concepts of a major ty ...

a. ... ot in themselves ... pt the very techniques ... to the dangers of any such attempt. ... potentialities path to such coexistence and to the extent that they are based on the notion of state sovereignty enable the small powers to make their voices heard in the exchanges between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America. ... any guarantee of peaceful coexistence but they remain the sole ... which Soviet jurists suggest. These

FERNANDES R A responsabil dade dos Estados em Dire to Internacional (The Responsibility of States in International Law) *D gesto conomico* 9 May 1954 p 28-48

This paper reproduces the full text of a lecture delivered in 1952 on the question of the international responsibility of states An account is given of how these matters are dealt with in the international law of the American republics and more particula ly in Brazil an doctrine and jurisprudence and a compa ison with European theories is made The author notes the reciprocal influence of nat onal doctrines and the influence of the United Nations on the growth of the notion of law in international relations

PELLA V V Le code des crimes contre la paix et la sécurité de l humanité *Revue de droit international de sciences diplomat ques et politiques* 32 (2) April June 1954 p 111 18 (continuation)

The suppression of crimes against the peace and security of mankind presupposes recognition that states can incur criminal responsibility This princ ple is far from being generally accepted Yet a number of arguments can be adduced in its support the collective ntention must be regarded as the p ime consideration dete min ng the criminal responsib lity of a state just as the intention of the individual is the prime considerat on determining the responsibility of natural persons the juridical identity of the state is of such a special nature that t is impossible to ma ntain that it is merely the result of a fiction again the constitutional organization of st ... of a dist nct on betv een the responsibility of a ... of a nation as a whole since in many cases de ... parl ament and lastly it seems necessary as ... prosecute all those v ho took any pa t di ectly or ind rectly n the cr minal act—i e the v hole state Accord ngly f om the ju d cal angle at least ... prevention policy to wrong n restr cting the r punitive action to natural persons the United Nat ons were

La convent on sur l as le d plomatique (The Convention on Diplomatic Asylum) *Chronique de p l t que étrangère* 7 (4 5) September 1954 p 579 83

Concluded at the Tenth Inter American Conference at Caracas the Convention on D plomat c Asylum codifies a practice pecul ar to South Amer ca and affords interest ng illustrat ons of certa n modern not ons about the right of as l ... Despite certain restrictions in the convent on ts lf ... of the 18 s gnatory countr ... rather than p...

JUGLART M ... Le d oit aérien actuel est il un d o t autonome? *Recueil Dallo* 26 July 1954 chronique p 117 2

The or ginal features of air law are seen ma nly n tv o connexions—a traffic wh ch raises problems without equi alent in other branches of lav and responsibil ty in the a r which establishes the pr nc ple of objecti e responsibility Nevertheless air lav cannot be regarded as unrelated to othe branches of law in many respects it is close to maritime law and to the general law on transportation aga n the legal status of the ai craft is based on precedents drawn from marit me o terrestial law Hence while air law must be a separate branch the extensi e v ork of cod fication juris

‑al structure accord ngly
bers the extent f the
h organ zation of
choice of the
l these p obl ms
legal trad ti ns
achment to the
ational r l t on

THE CONOMIC AND SOCIAL CO NCIL

DOMKE M Il progett d c n enz e d ll Naz oni U te sulle prat he restritt e n l campo econ mi (The Draft United N t ons Convent on on Rest ct e Business P tices) *La Comun ta nterna ionale* 9 (2) April 1954 p 259-66

F m nd Soci l Coun il have been tudy ng the effects
l exchanges This
up, but t p oved
e United Nat ons
es ha e n w mad
to the Council n
cartels a e almost
terests and legal

syst ms th categori al ppos ti n h wn by ertain tates he mposs b l ty f p escrib g criteri ecognized by all led the drafters of the p oj ct to ec mm nd an ternati nal body la king ny eal powers but neverth less n a pos t on to exert m infl e e through the publ ty t w uld gi t est t ve bus ness pract ces whos ffecti eness g erally depe ds n their p ss ng unnot ced

March 19 4) took pl ga nst b g t t m ment wh th ec n my f th United States f America was go ng th gh cris nd n mic diff culties wer ns g n Western Europe Th l tter d ff cult es wer d t th pol cy of rmament and th obsta les pl ed by the United St tes f America n th w y f th establishment f normal commercial relations between Western d Eastern Europe F this eason th ess n in q est on was devoted, n th ma n t discuss ng th d t ns f esumption of ommerci l relations between th East d West f Eur pe Th Western Eur pean tates being unanimously n f our f uch esumpt on, even the d legat f th United States of America was f ed t ec gni ts desir bility Th Sovi t d legat n declared ts ead ess to do ts utmost to crease mmerci l exchanges with Western Europe d emphasized that th Uni n f Sov t Soci l t Republics was l dy wo ki g to that end m particula ly thr h th med m f mmercial treaties On th m t on f the Union f S vi t Social t Republ cs th commiss n decided t n en the Committ th Dev l pm t f T d which had n t m t s n 949 The ommitt is t ns der means of emoving th bsta les t exchanges between th tw parts of Europe nd t p m t th lus n f l g term treaties p yment greements et Th ess h wed th n ess ty for esumpti n f econ mi lati ns between the West d East f Eur pe and th desir f th ou tries f E p to achiev u h esumpti n.

VIKT ov V O o-j essii Ek n mi esk j k missii OON dlj Az Dal eg Vost ka (Th Tenth Sess n f th UN Ec mi Commiss n f Asia nd the F East) *Vnesnj j Torg lj* (Mos ow) 2 1954 p 8-14

A new method of settling international legal disputes has bee bodies responsible for economic co-opera on national Monetary F nd ment the Internatic Agreement all make ferences arising from pretation or application of clauses in the instruments ... bod its respons ble for settling dif projected Tin The solution of these problems is therefore made to depend in the last resort on a system of balance voting It is not impossible that this system may be extended It is perhaps a realistic rather than a legally tenable compromise between the right of veto and the princ ple of equal votes but in economic questions at least it is the only practicable method owing to the magnitude of the financial interests at stake and it has already proved its effectiveness

COLLECTIVE SECURITY

YAKEMTCHOUK R O La légitime défense et l article 51 de la Charte de l O N U *Annales de droit et de sciences politiques* 14 (3) 1954 p 55 88

The impossibility of creating an effective system of collective security on a world wide basis led the authors of the United Nations Charter l ke those of the League of Nations Covenant before them to resort as a secondary pr nciple at least to the notion of the right of self defence The novel feature n Article 51 of the United Nations Charter is its provis on that such self-defence may be effected e ther collectively within a regional organization or individually A study of the p eparatory work for the San Francisco Conference brings out clearly the pol tical divergences which d ctated these concessions to the theory of the Security Council s monopoly in the maintenance of peace moreover the limitations placed by Article 51 on the exe c se of the right of self defence and more particularly the measures for supervision by the Security Council are seen to be of no practical s gnificance The North Atlantic Treaty Organization is the most notable example of this broade nterpretat on of the San Francisco principles

WOLFERS A Collective Security and the War in Korea *The Yal Re ieu* 43 (3) June 1954 p 481 96

The intervent on of the United Nat ons in the Ko ean conflict h as illustrating tl e pr nc ple of collective secu ty Th narrow definit on of the co

it cann ... and foremos ... Bung So ... cal a den

What the gg ession ... th ut ... out abandoning its role as mediator

REVISION OF THE CHARTER

YEPES J M La Reforma de la Carta de las Na iones Un das y el Derecho inter nacional ame cano (Revis on of the Charter of the Un ted Nations and American International Law) *Universitas* 6 1954 p 47 70

The question of the 1955 revis on of the United Nat ons Charter was discussed by the Second International Law Congress held in São Paulo The congress directed its attent on to five main po nts all arising out of the *de fact* relations which have developed

rr h cal Assistanc f r Ec n mic Development *The N e Z land*
t D I II
l technical assist nce—th
e of Techn cal Assistance
t must be emphas ed that
a fract n f the resou ces
and t has enabled bas c

me tangible n a gen ration
or two

NON SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Roche J La ou eraineté dans les territo res sous tutell *Revue générale de d o t nternational public* 58 (3) July September 954 p 399-437
Th trusteeship system raises del cat quest n in public nternat onal law w th
ntv f trust territ es rest. It s ems logical to dist guish
Neither the pe c treaties
ta n any pro is on
fr m which t can be
territ es is vested
in th United N ti ns It must ther f e be oncl ded t at t r so ereignty ests
in th trust territ ry tself. Exercise of sover gnty on th other hand l es under the
supervis on f the internati l organizati n oncerned with the state espons bl
for dministering th terr tory

Lefaucheux, M. M. Les p blèmes d Outre-Mer devant l Assemblée Générale des N tions Unies *Revue jurid que t pol t que de l U ion f anç is* 8 (2) April June 1954 p 153-68
Th Fourth Committee of the United Nations G neral Assembly has nce 1946
been th s e f an nti-c l nialist campaign which is often ll nf rmed nd eldom
disinterested. Th lauses f th Charter dealing with th administration of n n-self
governing nd trust territ ries ha n t been bserved but ha e been o terpreted
as to increase th O ganizat ons powers f in estigat on and means of supervis
I ma y cases these tt cks ha been m unted m p rticul ly ga nst France
with partiality whi h risks comp mis ng the auth rity of the United Nat ns
Certain tates which tak th lead n th anti-col nialist drive do not themsel es
ha institut ns as d mocratic in ha cter as those f the F ench Uni n nd it
ma eem ast nishing that t tim when ternational co-operati n depends
Br h Commonwealth or th
principles of

F rd E Peoples n Trust *Co temporary Review* Ma ch 1954 p 166-70
Th f t that th Trusteeship Council n th trength of a b dened nd d batabl
interpretati n f ts terms f eferenc has f equ ntly discussed th col ni l question
as wh l has used m es tment n the p t f th dministeri g powers
and t may h ve cooled th goodwill f thes tates n wh m extr m ly heavy
espons bilities and expenses la d Nevertheless th trusteeship yst m established
by th United N t ns Cha ter will n t ha had as ts l esult th tti g of the
col ni l nati ns gainst th est of th world Although the d vis on nd the d p tes
between th two groups have ever l times eached n explos e degree of intens ty

The tenth sess on of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East held at Kandy (Ceylon) in February 1954 showed that despite the relaxation of international tension which followed the conclusion of the Korean armistice, the economic position of the countries of the region has grown worse The chief reason for this is that these countries have little industry and that their economies depend in the main on the export of a few basic products (rubber tin rice cotton tea etc) the demand for and price of wh ch have since 1953 fallen considerably The commission s conclusion was that the industrialization of the region s countries had made l ttle progress and that their economies were dangerously dependent on the fluctuating circumstances of the world s main industrial countries The remarks of the Soviet delegate attracted much attention The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics indicated its willingness considerably to expand its commercial relations with the countries of Asia and the Far East and to afford them any necessary technical assistance The improvement of their economic relations with the socialist [illegible] h know no crises is essent al Against this th [illegible] f America and Gre [illegible] countries concerne [illegible] (but at exorbitant terms) and the deve [illegible] at the expense of industry The sess on showed that whereas the Union of Soviet Soc alist Republics was ready to afford aid to the countries of the region the capitalist states wished to cont nue the policy of subordinating those countries economic interests to their own The session further demonstrated that the countries of the region were interested in the development of commercial relations with the socialist countries and that certain of them (more particularly Ind a Indones a and Burma) sometimes refuse to follow the imper alist countries l ne

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

ESCARPENTER C El fondo especial de las Naciones Unidas para el desarrollo económico (The Special Un ted Nat ons Fund for Econom c Development) *Moneda y C édito Revista de Economia* 45 June 1953 p 81 8

In March 1953 a special comm ss on appo nted by the United Nations Economic and Social Council drew up a report on the establishment of a special fund which would make outright grants and long te m low interest loans to the underdeveloped countr es The fund would be financed from the annual dues of its members and though administratively independent of the United Nations it would be r [illegible] closely with that Organizat on and subm [illegible] Social Counc [illegible] it is to be fear [illegible] might conden [illegible] of the ut lizati [illegible] objects of the [illegible] u tural or raw material surpluses—a [illegible] ost of the underdeveloped countries—through the building up of equalizer stocks and by price stabilization

Postwar International Aid P ogrammes (II) The United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance *Current N te on Internati nal Affai s* 25 (3) March 1954 p 168 78

The Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance is the largest item in the programmes executed by the Un ted Nat ons Conducted in close co-opera [illegible] h the Special zed Agenc es its resources since [illegible] $20 million ann [illegible] The Australian [illegible] during this period amounte [illegible] of the total ontributions pa d and has been used either for the fees of experts for the p ovis on of fellowships or fo the supply of certain material

ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

CAMPBELL A Technical Assistance for Econom c Development *The New Z land Journal of Public Adm nistrat o* 16 (2) March 1954 p 1 11

New Zeal nd is m inly nterested n two forms f international technical assistance—the Colombo Pl n nd th United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance th similarities betw en which are worth stress ng F rstly it must be emphas zed that technical assist n e n wh tever form can till supply only a fra t n of the resources which th underdev loped countr es need. On the other hand it has enabled bas c operations to be c rried out which without it would h ve been seriously del yed It has also evolved n r l t ly hort time an entir ly new techn que f mutual eco mi aid whi h is n ts lf maj r contribut on t ntern t onal understand ng Th trend n w em rging towards classifying pr jects n order of priority as tems n herent plan f national economic development, and co-o d nating techn c l ass tan with fore gn p tal n estment is well calculated to increase the effectiv ness of these programmes whos esults will h wever only becom tangibl in a generat on or two

NO SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

ROC J La ou erain té d ns les territoires sous tut ll *Revue générale de d t nternational public* 58 (3) July September 1954 p 399-437

The trusteeship syst m raises a del cat quest on n publ c international law with wh m does the overeignty f trust terr tories est It eems logical to dist nguish between tutular so ere gnty nd the exercis f sovereignty Neither the peace tre t es the Leagu of N tions Covenant nor th Un ted N t ns Charter conta n any provis n f om which t can be nferred th t th t tul sovere gnty over such t rrit ries is vested in th United N t ns It must theref e be concluded that tutular s ere gnty vests in th trust territ ry tself Exercis f over gnty on th ther hand l es under the pervis n f th nt rnati nal o ganization c n erned with the stat espons bl for dministering th territ ry

LEPAUCHEUX M. M Les p blèmes d Outre-Mer devant l Assemblée Général des N ti ns Unies *Revue jurid que et pol tique de l Union f anç ise* 8 (2) April June 1954 p 153-68

Th F urth Committee of th United N ti ns General Assembly has s nce 1946 been th en f an anti-col nialist campaign which is ften ll nformed nd seldom disinterested. Th l uses f th Charter dealing with th administration of n n-self gov rning and trust territories have not be n observed but have been s interpr ted as to increas th O ganiz ti n powers of in est gat n and means of supervis on I many cases thes tta ks ha e been m unted more particula ly g inst Fran e with partiality whi h risks mp omis ng th auth ty of th United Nat ons Certain tates which tak th l d n th anti-c l ni list drive d n t themsel es ha institutions as d mocratic in ha ter as thos f th F ench Union and t may m astonishing th t t um when nt national o-operati n depends first nd f most n th progress f federalism, th British Comm nwealth or th F ench Uni n hould be d noun ed and tta ked n th name f the principles f th United N ti ns Charter

FORD E Peoples n Trust *Contempor ry Review* Ma h 1954 p 66-70

Th f t th t th Trust eship Council n th trength f a br dened and d batable interpr tati n f ts terms f referen has frequ ntly discussed th c lonial questi n as wh l has caused me es ntment n th part f th dminister g powers d t may h ve ooled th goodwill f these tates n wh m extrem ly heavy expenses l d Neverth less the trusteesh p ystem est blish d h d as ts sol result the tung f th nd th disputes ee f int ns ty

between th tw g ps

public discussion of the administration of the trust territories has in the final count facilitated understanding between those groups and influenced the general policy of the colony-owning states in regard to non self governing territories

THE REFUGEE PROBLEM

WEIS P La protection internationale des réfugiés (1) *Revue Internationale de la Croix Rouge* September 1954 p 737 56
The refugee problem is among those which show most clearly the need for recognizing that international law applies to individuals as such The Geneva Convention of 1951 which came into force in April 1954 governing the legal status of refugees under the protection of the United Nations marks a substantial advance in this respect This convention establishes the principle of co-operation between the signatory powers and the United Nations High Commissioner s Office for Refugees it lays down the conditions for the admission and expulsion of refugees regulates their personal status and sets forth special rules for their protection in time of war on another point the problem of travel papers for refugees was dealt with by the Inter Governmental Conference in London in 1946

PROTECTION OF CULTURAL ASSETS

WILHELM R J La Croix Rouge des monuments *Revue internationale de la Croix Rouge* October 1954 p 793-815
The Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict signed at The Hague on 14 May 1954 by 37 states must be regarded as a tribute to the Red Cross for the Hague convention as a means of safeguarding the cultural heritage of the nations from the destructive effects of war has recourse to the methods successfully used by the Red Cross for the protection of civilians prisoners and wounded Thus Red Cross for monuments the repercussions of the possible use of c
variance with the
security since th
a confl ct in wh
Cross itself the
war It would inc
... possible to observe the provisions of the convention if us ng ... towards the prohibition of total ... the Red
the blind methods of mass destruction available to modern armies

INTERNATIONAL OFFICIALS

X Idéologies nationales et fonction publique internationale ... *national* 81 (2) April June 1954 ...
The case of ...
officials of
in subversi
connexion ... international ... to th ... of being concerned
... ms arising in
... ited Nations
...
of the compensation aw
a further legal problem
to give effect to the dec ... ibunal The ... General Assembly refusing
International Court of Justice will complete a body of precedents which must be regarded as of the highest importance in the history of the international civil service

THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

INTERN TIO AL COURT O JUSTICE

McNAIR A D Gl svil pp dell giust zi interna onale (The Dev l pm nt of I t rnati nal Justice) *La Comun tà ternazionale* 9 (2) Apr l 1954 p 211 20
Th history and d vel pment f nt rnational systems of jurisd ct on can be d ded t three main periods The first f these begins n 1794 wh n we f nd the f rst instance f ternati nal arb trati n in the modern nse of the term Through ut th nin teenth century this p ct ce mad rap d p ogress Its usefulness was howe er till restri ted by th l k of permanent arb tr tors and f established rules of procedure h th cre ti n f the Permanent Court of Arb trat on, as a result of the Hague Conferen es of 899 and 1907 ma ked the beginning of new epoch n the legal ttlement f nternat nal disputes Th th rd stage was rea hed in 1922 w th the foundati n under the usp ces f the Le gu of N tions of the Permanent Court of I ternation l Justi to which th exist g Internat onal Cou t of Just ce is the su cess A bri f ummary f the wo k f thes legal inst tut ons leads to th conclus n that, although intern t l justic is h rdly l k ly to dev lop n a sens t onal cale in th mmed t f ture the esults lr dy s u ed and the body of jurisprudence built p by the urts pl y an essential part n th organizati n of the modern world and justify the hopes pl ced n th judicial settlem nt f nternation l confl cts

UNITE NATIO S EDUCATIO AL CIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

LE VEU LE J Les dultes à l Unesco *Christ anisme social* 62 (9-10) Sept mber

eal ed n most countries S nc
ternati nal co-oper t on in this
f Seminar on th M thods and
l ped
ever
rated
ablish

M n ru ner ca

2 Ma

Th Regi l Fundament l Ed cati n Ce u shed by th combined ff ts f Unes th Mexican *Governm nt th Org niza* n of American St tes d var us Spec l ed Ag n es in lud ng FAO WHO nd ILO It perates in distri t nh b ted by o mm nities f Tarasco peas nts nd f herfolk f th Lak Pátz u (Mexi) ea Th ntr erves as pract cal laborat ry wher t dents fr m ll th Latin Amer n untr es learn th techniqu f n th 8-m nth ourse thes *f tu e nstru tors* n w th th loc l peopl mp o ed hygi n nd th ppear nc of the f rmat on se purpos p theti nd gnora t ountry-u t on ert Latin Am can vil ti up new

MANNICHE P L Unes et l ntr pris oopérat ve *Revue de oopér tion ternationale / Review f International Co-oper tion* 47 (8-9) August September 1954 p 193-8

The improvement of fundamental education is one of the conditions upon wh ch the success of co-operative undertakings in the underdeveloped countries primarily depends Unesco can help to create this cultural basis and has already begun to work to that end in India An interesting parallel may be drawn between the projects to be executed in that country and those carried out in Denmark from 1814 to the present day

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

LEVY D L Organisation Mond ale de la Santé *Revue internat onale d histoire polit que et constitutionnelle* 13 January March 1954 p 64 79

The World Health Organization is one of the youngest of the Specialized Agencies as it dates only from 1948 Despite the immensity of the tasks confronting it and the difficult es encountered by every international o
has already a h
to
the maximum of decentralization
wh on It may be noted for instance that everything has been done to facilitate the admission of Member States unfortunately however this aim was somewhat compromised almost at the outset by the withd awal of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the Byeloruss an S
Ukra nian S

THE INTERNATIONAL BANK

BLACK E R Aspetti del commerc o estero statunitense e funz oni della Banca mond ale (Aspects of United States Foreign Trade and Functions of the Internat onal Bank) *Banca ia* 10 (4) April 1954 p 383 8

The International Bank for Reconst uction and Development has a particularly important part to play in the liberalization of trade by encouraging the flow of American investment to Europe and the underdeveloped countries

La Banca Mondiale attraverso sette anni di att vità (Seven Years Wo k by the International Bank) *Bancaria* 10 (4) Apr l 1954 p 421 30

Ever s nce its foundation the Interna
has pla ed

national Settlements

THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

DELAUME G R De l élimination des confl ts de lois en mat è e monétai e réalisée par les Statuts du Fonds monétai e internat onal *J urnal du d oit ternational* 81 (2) April June 1954 p 332 77

INTER ATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

LAMMING N LOIT et le développement d la coopération *Revue d la coopéra tion internationale* 47 (8-9) August-September 1954 p 183-9
Th I ternational Labour Office has always taken a keen interest in the progress of co-perati activity in underdeveloped untries As early as 1920 it undertook a system tic survey f co-operat rganizati ns throughout th world and the Internat onal Labour Organis tion is now taking an t e hare e ther al ne or in collaboration th FAO in the efforts be ng mad t promote the co-operati e movem nt within the framework of th Exp nded Programme of Techn cal Assista ce Some 15 technical assistanc projects were nitiated by the Organisat on n 1952 and 1953 Co-operati e t vity is undoubtedly one of th most effect e means of remedying th ec mic and oc al ba kwardness f the underdeveloped countries—an object e whose importance and urgency the ILO has nstantly stressed

INTERNATIONAL FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

HENRY R. N L œuvre d la F A. O l b en-être rural et le développement de l oopérat n *Revue de la c opératio internationale* 47 (8-9) August-September 1954 p 189-92
Sin e 949 FAO has been triving to further th progress of co-operative activity n underdeveloped countries Desp te ts l mited resources t has undertaken g neral urveys organized nferen es (g in As and th Caribbean a ea) helped to tra n co-operati e pers nn l in many untries nd sent out several miss ns of experts under th Expanded Programme of Techn cal Assistan This work has often been carried out jo tly w th th Specializ d Agen es (ILO Unesco) or with non-governmental organizati ns su h as the International Federation of Agricultural Prod cers and th I ternational Co-operat ve Allian e and t has made n effect ve ontribut on t the improvement f cond ti ns n rural eas

BOOK REVIEWS

INTERNATIO AL RGANIZATION

HILL, N *Contempor ry World P l tic* New Y k H rper and B others 1954, xvi + 7 4 P
Any tudy f nternat nal l ti ns p esupposes a th ough knowledge of the legal and soci logical tructur f tates their type f nstituti n and th ir d pl matic rep esent ti n. Th hist ri l nd g ograph cal tu g f p esent-day probl ms must also be analysed Lastly th developm t of for gn pol cies cannot be explained or forecast with ut is l ting th bas f t rs—ideol gical economi ocial and even techn cal—by whi h thos policies haped Recours must ther f e be had t many d fferent discipl nes for any uch tudy Th new form f dipl macy that has emerged with d th egi nal and w ld wid developme t f the rasped nly through th combined to n underst nding f the bas war nd pea

pr bl m t interna nai

The Indian Y arbook f International Aff 953 Univers ty f Madras Madras 1953 509 p 8vo

This is the second volume of a yearbook published under the auspices of the Indian
Study Group of International Affairs at the University of Madras and edited by Charles
Henry Alexandrowicz The work is divided into three parts each containing a number
of contributions by different authors
The first part deals with international economic organizations and economic prob-
lems It consists of papers on ECAFE—the economic parl ament of Asia (by Dr P S
Lokanathan) the future of the Indian economy (by Dr Vera Anstey) the Bretton
Woods Organizat ons and underdeveloped countries (by professor B N Ganguli)
the GATT and Ind a (by Dr D Bright Singh) and the village panchayat as a vehicle
of change (by Professor D Thorner)
The second part deals with international relations both current and historical
Articles have been contributed on India s policy of non alignment (by Professor
T M P Mahadevan) the Japanese Monroe Doctrine (by Dr C J Chacko) a Nehru
doctrine for Asia (by A K Srinivasamurthy) inter state relations in As a (by Professor
K A Nilakanta Sastri) the envoy in the Ramayana and the Kural (by Professor B
Bhaskaran) the grant of Madraspatam to the English East India Company (by Dr T
V Mahal ngam) modern S am (by Professor M K Muniswami) the Sino-T betan
Agreement of 1951 (by R N Rahul) and the Kashmir problem (by M K Nawaz)
The third part devoted to international and comparative law contains two papers
one on the developments in the field of private international law in Ind a by the Ind an
Advocate General (V K Tiruvenkata Chari) and the second on common law preroga
tive writs in India by the ed tor of the yearbook There is also a description and discus
sion of the Const tut ons of Burma Indonesia Ceylon and Pakistan and an account
of the dissenting judgment of M Justice Pal at the Tokyo Inte national Mil tary
Tribunal for the Far East Some 50 pages are given over to the texts of treaties
concluded between the Government and President of Ind a and foreign governments
or heads of states About 120 pages record decisions in nternat onal law private
international law constitutional law etc The yea book concludes w th revie vs of a
select numbe of books and publ cations

Yearbook of International O ganizations 1954 55 (F fth Yea) Brussels Un on of
International Associations 1954 1 196 p 8vo
The yearbook contains entries for 1 138 d fferent international organizat ons divided
into four sections the United Nat ons and Special zed Agencies the supra n tional
organization of the European Coal and Steel Community other inter governmental
organizations (such as the Ca bbean Commission the International Hydrograph c
Bureau or NATO) and nte nat onal non governmental org
these sections which is by far the larges
Employers Trade Un ons Labou a f
Industry (118 entries) Science and S
Technology Buld ng (34 entries) Med cine and Health (10 en (81 entries) Engineer ng
and Youth (53 entries)
Entries var
of the orga
bership stru
The size anc
than one m ll on members (of wh ch s x have more than 50 m ll on) gove nmental organ zat ons anges from 45 with mo e
than 100 members is athl at ons and other details
The yearbook is w ll s
keyword index to the
French an index of
included and a geog
secretariats) of organ uu esses (and subs di ry
The last edition of the yea book appea ed n 1951 and the p esent olume has been
completely revised and supplemented by 330 new entries

UNITED NATI S

Annual Review f U t d N tions Aff 1953 Published by C. Eagleton and R. N Swift New Y k New Y k Uni ers ty Press 1954 + 213 p 8 o
Th fifth vol m f th *Annual Review f U ted N tions Aff s* sums p developments

LIE Trygv *I the Cause f P ac Seven Y ars with the U ted N tions* New York Mac milla Co 1954 xvi + 473 p po tra t 8 o $6
Mr Trygv Li duri g his even years as head of th United Natı ns Secr ta at

of th United N t ns deserv lose tt nt on since they pro d a valuable key to th understandi g f present-d y t nat onal p bl ms

F CHER A RAB O *U ted N tions Pl y nd P grams* Boston Pl ys 1954 iii + 8 p 8vo
Th ms d w k of th United N t ns a d th Speci lized Agenc es may be b o ght h me to the publi in var ous w ys Th th rs f this llect n ha e used for the purpos a techniq that is ery popul n Amer ca In the fo m of ongs poems a d

INTER ATI AL LA

PAD RA R. *L égal te d état t l gants t internatio ale* P ris Librairi générale d dr t t d jurisprud e 953 vii + 246 p
Th principl of th bs l t legal equal ty f tates is based on ancient doctri e nd has l g been ga d d as un hall geable Certa n experiments n ternat nal rganizati based n ptan f this ept f equality (g th Organizat n f American States d th Arab League) Others w th varying degrees of ess ha established disti ct ns between Member States for instanc th great p wers occupy per l nos nd N
latter nd
system—p
f internati

LAPENN I *Conceptions t que de dr t ternational p blic* Éd t ns A. Ped n Paris 954 324 p
Sovi t cents

been wholly rejected by Soviet theorists This fact clearly emerges from an analysis of the main sources and successive changes of Russian doctrine Even more illuminating is a study of the indiv dual solutions accepted by the Soviet Union for certain major problems of the law of nations This summing up of the d fference between the views of the West and those of the Communist world is especially instructive as regards the attitude towards international organizations and the Specialized Agencies

GLASER S *Introduction a l étude du d oit international penal* Foreword by A L Goodhart Brussels E Bruylant Paris Si ey 1954 xu + 208 p bibl ography 8 vo

Criminal law as a new branch of publ c international law made its first practical appearance with the establishment of the Nuremberg and Tokyo Tribunals in 1945 and 1946 It should thus still be regarded as in process of development The basic concepts of international offences the definition of the subject of international law (States or individuals) and the principles of international criminal responsib l ty have been fairly clearly established by doctrine and jurisprudence but much rema ns to be done in the matter of codification The outstanding probl m— i have been sought s nce the end of th— of a permaner the law of nati has no executi ... stands in the way of any decisive ... ve can now however look forward to its being replaced one day by the dogma of the sovere gnty of law

STONE J *Legal Controls f International Conflict A Treatise on the Dynamics of Disputes and War law* London, Stevens and Sons Ltd 1954 lx + 851 p bibl ography index 8vo

In no field does the divorce between international lav and practical politics to which several authors have drawn attention emerge with greater clarity than n th of disputes between states Should we stop short at ... s state of affa rs or go on to w...

... doctrines in the law of ... cal setting and with a comparison between ... Soviet concepts In the second part of h s work he deals with the general p oblem of the legal settlement of nternational d sputes dwelling on the procedures established by the United Nations Charte and on thei practical applicat on Lastly he describes the laws of war—o more exactly the diffe ent fo ms of war that have emerged in the twentieth century—as well as the status of bell gerents and neutrals This analysis of doctrines treaties and jurisprudence would give a very imperfect idea of the scope of international law if it v e not upplemented by a detailed description of the practical decisions taken by modern states n the name of international lav — decisions that are still all too often completely ncompatible with one anothe

FORD Alan W *The Angl Iran an Oil Disput f 1951 952 A Study f the Role of Law in the Relati ns f Stat s* Berkeley Los Angeles Univers ty of California Press 1954 xiv + 348 p bibl ography ndex 8vo

The Anglo-Iranian oil dispute v as a majo event n inte nat onal relations after Wo ld War II Furthermore it afforded an opportunity fo test ng the machinery fo ecurity and the peaceful settlement of international disputes evolved by the United Nat ons From this standpo nt the expe iment proved ather d s ppoint ng The Inte nat onal Bank made seve al unsuccessful attempts to shoulde the economic espons b l ties devolving upon it the Security Counc l wh ch had ntervened to good effect n the 1945 Russo-Iranian confl ct was in September 1951 po e less to tak any practical action As for the Internat onal Court of Justice ts att tude amounted to a ver table denial of just ce

THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

Società Italiana per L'Organizzazione Internazionale Istituti specializzati delle Nazioni Unite Statuti Documenti annessi (The Specialized Agencies of the United Nations Constitutions and Annexed Documents) Padua Cedam 1954 vi + 729 p 8vo
This volume of documents which follows up a work on the United Nations reproduces in English and French the Constitutions of the Specialized Agencies prefaced by a brief history of the organizations concerned. The annexes contain the Constitution of the International Refugee Organization (which was dissolved in 195) the text of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade the Convention for the establishment of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization and finally the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies.

LABEYRIE MENAHEM C. D *Institutions spécialisées Problèmes juridiques et politiques de l'administration internationale* Paris Éditions A. Pedone 1953 168 p
The rapid development in international administration since 1945 has raised a series of legal and political problems. The author describes the Specialized Agencies themselves, stressing their relationship with the United Nations and explains the geographical sphere of influence. The third part of the book is entirely concerned with relations between governments and the Specialized Agencies and dwells on the radical transformation of the classic rules of diplomacy resulting from the new procedures for international administration.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

ROUSSIER, M STEPHAN M. *Les publications officielles des institutions européennes* Paris Carnegie Endowment for International Peace 1954 76 p no price given. 8vo
As supplement to its booklet on official publications and international documentation issued in January 1952 the European Centre of the Carnegie Endowment has published a bibliography confined on this occasion to the European organizations drawn up early in October 1953 and thus excluding the publications of the great international organizations of the non-European governmental agencies set up by European initiative. The various organizations were established Under each heading the organizations are arranged according to the order in which the bibliography indicating the date of its establishment, its organization and its membership. As a rule short abstract of the documents listed is given.

RUDZINSKI A. *Selected Bibliography on International Organization* The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace August 1953 36 p mimeographed
This bibliography brings up-to-date that contained in the work by Goodrich and Hambro *Charter of the United Nations Commentary and Documents* published in 1949

GATT Bibliography 1947 1953 Geneva GATT Secretariat 1954 40 p no price given 4to
This bibliography lists documents concerning the establishment and operation of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) which entered into force early in 1948 It contains a list of the various editions and analyses of the text of the Agreement and a short selection of GATT publications followed by unannotated references yearly order to articles from periodicals editorials and other material concerning GATT issued in any country between 1947 and 1953

III NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON THE SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF MUSIC IN BROADCASTING

Paris Unesco House 27 30 October 1954

The First Inte
was held at L
by the Comit
in co-operation
of In

o oadcasting have become of
the great art of mus c and ts development
The congress pres ded over by Dr Alphons Silbe mann (Australia) studied and discussed five main subjects of investigation

In connex on with the first of these subjects or themes— The t ansformat on of social structures through the influence of broadcast music —P ofessor Theodore Caplo v of Minnesota University (Un ted States of Ame ca) p esented a paper on The influence of radio on music as a soc al instutut on M Caplow endeavou ed to show that a p ime feature of radio considered as a medium of mass communication was that it did away with the normal inte action between ind vidual listeners in
Further from the economic point of
performances to h
some years ago ajuan of the Vienna Broadcasting Insti a paper on 'The basic problems of broadcast music — the influence of technology on mus c He emphas zed that in order to counterbalance the harmful effects which the purely techn cal reco ding of music might possibly have on society broadcasting should be imbued with a real sense of music and art In a paper entitled Some sociological p oblems n musical b oadcast ng with special reference to the difficult process of social and cultural adaptat on to new technical factors Professor Kon g of Cologne Un vers ty made it his task to define the funct ons of radio Lastly Professor Carlos Echan va of the Un vers ty of Mexico d e v congress attent on to the fact that a gene al lowering of the standard of mus cal taste in Lat n America had been observed under the influence of North America

The second general theme was The cont nuity and cultural value of b oadcast music programmes In a pape entitled The ad o purifies and confirms mus c Mrs Gisèle Brelet spoke of the aesthet c p oblems resulting f om the intermediary role played by the radio producer between perfo me and liste
by a process of abstraction and analy

e
a

Speaking on the next theme "Nature and development of musical programmes and their field of influence", Mr René Dovaz (Director of Radio Geneva) who considered that the radio remains and will continue to be a magnificent medium of communication, drew attention to the need for a uniting of efforts in the field of broadcasting, first on a European and subsequently on a world scale. Professor H. H. Stuckenschmidt of Berlin University made a statement on the Limitation of musical performance in the auditory sense. He particularly raised the question whether most listeners preferred improvised or touched up music or not. He further drew attention to the fact that in the case of individuals listening to a music broadcast the circumscribed nature of the performance might itself be the starting point for new associations in the listeners' minds.

At its final meeting the Congress discussed the theme "Musical programme building and its organization". Mr L. Isaacs, Music Director of the Home Service of the BBC (London) expressed the opinion that the prime task of the programme builder should be not to influence the listener directly in favour of good music but to prepare good appreciation.

In a paper on "The popularization of music by means of the radio", Mr R. Vangermee, Assistant Director of Music Broadcasts of the INR (Belgium) took the line that in order to train the public's taste a programme policy and a cultural broadcasts policy should be established.

The papers presented were discussed by over 200 congress members. The following resolutions were adopted.

Resolution proposed by Mr G— d (Geneva). In order to encourage research on "The sociological aspects of music in broadcasting", and to ensure that it will be of some practical use, the congress recommends (a) that a compilation be made of the principal sociological data with which those responsible for broadcasting should be familiar in order to deal with their efforts to promote knowledge and appreciation of music in the different social phases; (b) that attention be drawn to modern scientific methods of discovering such data.

Resolution proposed by Mr D— a (Geneva). "The congress (a) recommends that broadcasting organizations which are unable to broadcast simultaneously on several networks should also use frequency modulation; (b) suggests that specialized documentation on the problem of broadcast music lessons and on the solutions adopted in the various countries be prepared as soon as possible; (c) proposes that the Centre d'études radiophoniques of the Radiodiffusion-Télévision française (with any groups of research workers who might be willing to assist in the various countries) the European and International Broadcasting Unions and Unesco be requested as part of the preparation of the book on the role of radio in the dissemination of culture to assist the collection of the documentation referred to in numerous resolutions (discussed by the congress)."

Resolution proposed by Dr Rolf Majdan (Austria). "The Congress considers it of vital importance that broadcasting organizations should give greater assistance to radio research for such research is the most comprehensive and complex factor in the science of Mass Communications.

"The above-mentioned organizations are especially urged to co-operate in the following projects: (a) preparations for a congress to be held in the spring of 1955 which shall be fully authorized to lay down a programme of international research in the different fields covered by radio; (b) the publication, on an international basis, of the results of private work and practical experiments and possibly the publication of an international periodical; (c) the foundation of an international organization or standing committee for technical and scientific radio research with fixed headquarters or holding its meetings in different places."

Resolutions proposed by Mr Wangermee (Belgium) The congress hopes that the various broadcasting companies and corporations will establish in addition to their listeners services which are necessarily limited in scope radio research centres responsible for defining general problems and suggesting solutions likely to improve the relations between radio and society

The congress recommends that broadcasting companies and corporations build up separate series of programmes clearly designed either for entertainment or for the dissemination of culture as the case may be

INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL OPPORTUNITY

The Council on Student Travel invites applications for [illegible] educational directors on tr[illegible] [illegible] Ab lity to organize extensive [illegible] ue with the help of passenger volunteers F[illegible] December 1955 the programme will be [illegible] and migrants travelling aboard two large [illegible] lines These ships sail regularly from Ne[illegible] Job assignments vary from one round t[illegible] Compensation for the longer periods of s[illegible] salary for a single round trip sailing full or partial passage—depending on job requ rements All ass gnments allow for time abroad

For further information and appl cation form wr te to Council on Student Travel (o 1) 179 Broadway N Y 7 N Y Rector 2-0936 European Off ce Council on Student Travel c/o Office du Tourisme Universita re 137 boulevard Saint Michel Paris 5 France Telephone Danton 60-97

AN AWARD OF THE SAN FRANCISCO PSYCHOANALYTIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

To be granted in the year 1954 55 for the best paper p esenting a research problem theory or clinical experience pert nent to the applicat on of psychoanalysis to the social sciences (anth opology aesthetics the arts history pedagogy pol t cal sc ence psychology psychotherapy sociology or soc al welfare) The award shall be $250 and shall be made only if the comm ttee of judges feels that a worthy paper has been submitted The committee of judges shall consist of Ernest Jones M D Honorary President of Internat onal P ychoanalyt c Association Aaron Morafka Lay Analyst Jacques Schnier Prof U of Cal f Lay Analyst

Di ect ons Papers must be in Englis[illegible] consecutively numbered P[illegible] in sequence with name of a[illegible] page and year Papers sho[illegible]

Long monographs should be avoided such material to be abstracted in article form which must be original and not before published. The copyright of the award winning paper shall become the property of the Society and the Society shall reserve the right to publish. English or in translation the whole or any part of it. Papers must be submitted before 1 July 1955 and the award winning paper will be announced at the Autumn 1955 meeting of the Society.

Papers should be submitted to Award Committee S F Psychoanalytic Education Society 1637 Taylor Street San Francisco 11 California

BOOKS RECEIVED

BERSH M. *Steward Training CIO Unio* (*SLID Research Tracts* no 2) Student League for Industrial Democracy New York 1954 39 p

BUCHANAN W KROGMAN H E. VAN WAGENEN R W *An International Police Force and Public Opinion Polled Opinion in the United State 1939-1953* Publication no. 3 of the Center for Research on World Political Institutions Princeton University Princeton, New Jersey 1954 39 p

CALCATERRA, E *Il rapporto fra le ll nazionale dei p ...* (*Saggi di Teoria Politica Economica* series) Antonino Giuffrè Milan 1953 200 p

EASTMAN J U *Enfant naît* translated from the American by Nicole Dener Lo g Les Éditions sociales françaises Paris 1955 234 p.

FERALDO F *Formazione del Capitale Politica ...* (*Saggi di Teoria Politica Economica* series) Antonino Giuffrè Milan, 1954 118 p

Filosofia Sociologia with contributions by Abbagnano Battaglia Banfi Brunello Canestrari, Chiodi Fass Galli Gouli Le Blond, Luporini Manferdini Massolo Matt ... Merpurg Tagliab ... Morra Oggioni Pac Pastore Palumbo Pedrazzi Riz ... Santucci Semerari Stefanini Sturzo Treves Vedaldi Zangheri. Il Mulino Bologna 1954, 2 3 p

Fourth Report of the German Federal Government on the Continuation of the American Economic Aid (MSA) 1 April 1953 3 June 1953 prepared and published by the Federal Ministry for the Marshall Plan Bonn 1953 93 p

FURNISS E S J *The Office of the Premier French Foreign Policy Making An Application of Decision making Analysis* with a Foreword by Richard C. Snyder (*Foreign Policy Analysis* series no 5) Organizational Behavior Section, Princeton University 1954 iu + 67 p

GIANSDORFF M. *Théorie générale de la leur ...* (*General Sociology and Social Philosophy* series) *... ppl ations en sthétique et en économie* Institut Solvay de Sociologie Les Éditions de Parthénon, Brussels 1954 324 p

INSTITUTO DE ESTUDIOS POLITICOS *Cur ... y Seminario 1954 1955* Madrid 1955 33 p

INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION *Conference on Comparative Public Administration with Special Reference to Bureaucracy* with a Preface by W A. Robson and an Introduction by Taylor Cole 56 p

La neuvième assemblée generale de Nations Unies Geneva European Center of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace 1954 144 p

Language in Culture Proceedings of conference on the Interrelations of Language and Other Aspects of Culture edited by Harry Hoijer The American Anthropological Association) 56 no 6 part 2 memoir no 79 December 1954 ix + 286 p

AUTERS CH A. *Man Motive and Money Psychological Frontier of Economic* New York, Cornell University Press Ithaca 1954 xi + 366 p

LEESON I *A Bibliography of Bibliographies of the South Pacific* with a Preface by H E Maude Issued under the auspices of the South Pacific Commission Oxford University Press London Melbourne New York 1954 x + 61 p

LOCKWOOD W W *The Economic Development of Japan Growth and Structural Change* Princeton New Jersey Princeton University Press 1954 603 p

LOMBARDINI S *Fondamenti e Problemi dell economia del benessere* (*Saggi di Teoria e Politica Economica* series) Milan Antonino Giuffrè 1954 xii + 128 p

NATIONAL MANPOWER COUNCIL *A Policy for Skilled Manpower* A Statement by the Council with Facts and Issues prepared by the Research Staff Columbia University Press New York 1954 xxv + 299 p

PARNES H S *Research on Labor Mobility* An appraisal of Research Findings in the United States with a Foreword by Paul Webbink The Social Science Research Council New York 1954 xi + 205 p

POPESCU O *El Pensamiento social y economico de Echeverria* Editorial Americana Buenos Aires 1954 259 p

Resultats statistiques du recensement general de la population effectué le 10 mars 1946 Volume III *Population active* deuxième partie Étrangers et naturalisés Paris Imprimerie Nationale et Presses universitaires de France 1953 141 p

REYNAUD P L *La psychologie économique* followed by observations by A Lauterbach and J Stoetzel and an analytical and critical Bibliography (*Bilans de la connaissance économique* series) Paris Librairie Marcel Rivière 1954 260 p

RICCA BARBERI M *Enfiteusi* Turin G Giappichelli 1952 23 p

RICCA BARBERI M *Portieri Concubine e Commercianti Profittatori* Turin G Giappichelli 1953 59 p

SILBERMANN A *La musique la radio et l auditeur étude sociologique* Paris Presses universitaires de France 1954 229 p

SIXMA VAN HEEMSTRA T U *De Staatsopvatting van Hauriou* The Hague A Sythoff N V 1954 110 p

SNYDER R C BRUCK H W SAPIN B *Decision making as an Approach to the Study of International Politics* (*Foreign Policy Analysis* series no 3) Organizational Behavior Section Princeton University 1954 vi + 120 p

Statistique du mouvement de la population années 1946 et 1947 tome XXIII *Mariages divorces naissances décès* première partie Paris Imprimerie Nationale et Presses universitaires de France 1953 207 p

TABAH B *Droit politique et humanisme* Paris Librairie générale de droit et de jurisprudence 1955 xix + 329 p

U S BUREAU OF THE CENSUS *The Population of Yugoslavia* by Paul F Myers and Arthur A Campbell (*International Population Statistics Reports* series P-90 no. 5) Washington D C U.S Government Printing Office 1954 v + 151 p

ON THE EVOLUTION OF THE MEANING OF THE WORD INDIVIDUALISM [1]

Léo Moulin

EVOLUTION OF THE TERM IN FRENCH

The wo d Individualisme does not appear to have been coined in explicit response to the word Socialisme rather the contrary Socialisme is not found in the works of Pierre Leroux unt l after 1830 Individualisme on the other hand appears as early as 1825 in *Le Producteu* where August Comte sharply criticizes the metaphys cs the abstract and deductive method and the absu d dogmas upon wh ch according to him ind vidualist thought is based [2] Mo eover it is not imposs ble that Sa nt Simon used the word before 1820 [3]

The term appears to go back approximately to that date It does not figure in the Ame can and French constitutions which simply use the words man and citizen or in D derot s *Encyclopéd* (in which words ending in ism are as rare as they are common today when the whole tendency is towards systematizat on and abstract thought) Nor does one find there the word Individual te wh ch was used during the first years of the nineteenth century as a synonym for individualisme writing in 1825 Auguste Comte still speaks of *l abj te ndi dual te*

As for th wo d ndividu in the sense new at that time (as it was not being used in e ther a philosophic or a scientific context) of *être personnel par pp tto l État ou la soci té* (a separate person as opposed to the state or soci ty) according to Littré it was already to be found in the works of Mirabeau

In any case the wo d individualisme cannot have been widely used strai ht away since as late as 1835 de Tocqueville regarded it as a novel expression to which a novel dea has given birth and felt it necessary to define it in elation to goisme a word used at the time by Benjamin Constant n a political sense very imila to that of individualisme [4] De Tocqueville describes t as a mature and calm feeling which d sposes each member of the community to sever himself f om the mass of his fello vs p oc eds f om erroneous judgment at first [it] only saps the virtues f public life but in the lon run it attacks and destroys all others individualism [5]

Al ngside h bo rs f th onal working gr ps associ ed with U esco pil inquiry th terminology h social sci nce the *nternational ocial cience Bullet* will publish in h form f d pend pinion con b ed by hi iss h pert alyses some fundam tal terms. The Edi or kes pl in presenting

Le Producteur II f hese yses

axim Ler *Histoir de idées sociale* 1 IV 8

in an case m use bef re 8 since th *F nce D B* da is m tio d in A. D uza *l à Toc ueville* 9 p mological dictio ary Th wo d

A. Tocq vill *D la démocrat en mérique* ed. vol. II, p -6.

5 See nslatio of bo b H nry Reev *D mocracy America* l. II p. 5

Further Maigron quotes the speech of a public prosecutor of Amiens who speaking in November 1836 refers to a new word which has perhaps become necessary in order to describe an evil hitherto unknown a rather strange word whose use our language purists need not try to prevent since it will die out with the accidental evil to which it owes its existence

The same condemnation and the same optimism concerning the fate of this new evil were voiced two years later by Delhasse in his *Catéchisme démocrate* (1838) Q What will happen to the doctrine of individualism? A Its fate will be that of all the political and philosophical systems which have dominated the world in the past and which have disappeared one after the other making way for a better doctrine etc

A similar view is expressed but in a far more threatening manner in the *Dictionnaire politique* of 1842 which despite (or perhaps because of) its verbose mediocrity so truly reflects the feeling of that time The entry reads *La majorité étant la loi la vérité l individu qui s isole est hors de la loi hors de la vérité L individu ne peut se concevoir en dehors de la société C est la société seule qui lui donne une valeur personnelle* [1] (Law and truth being vested in the majority the individual who isolates himself from his fellows places himself outside the law and truth The individual cannot be conceived of apart from Society Society alone gives him value as an individual) Thus all rights are denied to the individual Society is the only thing that counts the only custodian of truth This very Jacobin way of thinking typical of Saint Just smacks somewhat alarmingly of totalitarianism

The only discordant notes in the general hymn of hate directed against individualism—at the dawn of that nineteenth century which was to mark its culmination—were those struck by the *Doctrinaires* and Fourier Guizot whose political ideas were expressed between 1820 and 1822 defended the right of private judgment and the active freedoms (libertés résistances) the only forces capable of resisting *a la monarchie presque absolue à la démocratie égalitaire qui ont nivelé centralisé et socialisé la nation au point que voila l État c est à dire en pratique le gouvernement qui est tout* (wellnigh absolute monarchy and egalitarian democracy which have levelled down centralized and socialized the nation to such a point that the state—that is in practice the government—is everything) It is a curious form of individualism which acknowledges no rights attaching to the individual—a sort of old regime liberalism The word individualisme does not however itself appear to have been used

As for Fourier (who died in 1837 but whose main work dates back to 1808) in his view *l individu est partout et l État nulle part* [2] (the individual is everywhere and the state nowhere) Basically it is the old anarchist dream *l ordre absolu dans la liberté absolue* (absolute order in absolute freedom) but the word individualisme is not mentioned

In fact despite the tide of Romanticism the word passed only very slowly into current use It is significant that Janet does not employ it in any of the editions of his vast work *Histoire de la science politique dans ses rapports avec la morale* (the first edition of which was published in 1858 and the fourth in

---

Encyclopédie d la g g et de la vi politique with I trod u by G rn P gès Paris, 8
D B gg *Le idées politique* F nt ou la R sta also Pref by B Mirkin G tzévitch and M. Prél t
Presses universit ires d Fra ce 95 P 35

1913) The word does not even appear of the work s fif h ... Block s *Diction*... individual s rel... dominant proble... is used ... e nineteenth century ... the characteristic and pre... the

Bescherelle (1861) and Littré (1873) however still considered individualisme to be a philosophical term only Moreover it is quoted without any refe ence even at that time it was not a familiar word

It was I believe only towards the end of the second half of the nineteenth century that the word entered into current political use—incidentally with an increasingly favourable connotation.

In this connexion Mr Block s views in the above mentioned *Dict onnaire* (1864) are significant especially when compared with those expressed 20 years earlier in the *Dictionna e* of Garnier Pagès whose radicalist leanings are nevertheless very similar Under individualisme we read *laisse nous user et abuser* [the emphasis is mine] *de notre ind vidualité* ... *Tout ce qui est du domaine exclus f de l intérêt ind viduel doit r ster complètement libre La société d it donc gener le moins pos sible l individu et n lui demander que l s sacrifices indi pensabl s L individu e t le st mulant d progrès* etc (let us assert and *o er assert* our individuality Everything pertaining exclusively to the individual s interests should remain entirely free Society should therefore hamper the individual as little as possible calling upon him to make only such sacrifices as are absolutely essential It is the individual who stimulates progress etc) All this is pure liberalism and the trend was undoubtedly a ded by Bakunin s theories Stuart Mill s cr ticism of the state and the absolute that of Spencer in his book *Man Versus the State* (1884) and the absolute Manchester liberalism of Bastiat (his death in 1850 delayed recognition of his great w ork, which was however destined to be acclaimed a few years later)

It seems to me typ cal that a dictionary like that of Lalande [2] which describes the *term* individualisme as bad or ambiguous because it constantly gives rise to fallacious arguments and notes *sub E* its pejorative meaning immediately goes on to record that one of the contributors has protested against the mention of this latter meaning on the grounds that it might lend itself to a twisting of the word s o iginal sense just as the word sensualisme has been used erroneously fo what should have been called sensationnisme This then is the attitude prevailing at the close of the nineteenth century—namely that only the misuse of the word can give it a pejorative sense

A decisive stage was thus eached in the semantic evolution of the term individualisme in politics and doctrine alike It was not until Maurras during the ea ly years of the twentieth century that a reversion took place to the o iginal distrust of the word (certainly one of the most overcharged words of our time) and sweeping condemnations of all forms of modern individualism—democratic Protestant and Romantic—were once again heard

In fact individualisme has entered into current use but it is not an accepted term in the technical vocabulary of political science

---

Dictionna ... néral de la pol ique Paris 8 ... cf. Pol ique.
Vocabula ... technique ... critique de la p ilo oph ... th Edition, ... cf. Individualism

ANGLO SAXON INDIVIDUALISM AND CONTINENTAL INDIVIDUALISM

In English the word individualism was introd ced
when he translated de T H Reeve
(under the word
for adopting the t cial Sciences
word exactly equivalent to the expression French because he knows no English apologizes
on social science terminology presided over by Professor Ginsberg to trace It is for the British group of experts
as I have tried to do in the case of the French the word s semantic evolution
in English I myself am not qualified to undertake the task

But the fact that English people regard the word as of foreign origin raises a
curious problem It seems strange that the word should have been foreign to
the political thought of a country like Great Britain which we were taught
at school to consider as the native land of everything we associate with indi
vidualisme and that the British should have been obliged to borrow the term
from a foreign language (Similarly one might ask how it comes about that
a social system which even if Belloc s paradoxes be not taken literally was
long the most aristocratic in the world should have no translation for the
word elites or elite and should use this term solely in its French form
and even then only I believe in reference to non Anglo-Saxon societies and
trends of thought it would be interesting to study the sem
of this word also)

In
exp
sen
political thought and feeling u in France from 1820 to 1850 was unfamiliar to English idualism in the very special

Why was this? In my opinion
Saxon
whe
and
conc
that there are essential differences in the relations between state and individual fundamentally opposed and from this it naturally follows a simplification) The two
and between individuals themselves as well as in the restrictions placed upon
the expansion of both

I never realized this so clearly as during the discussions which I had in
1946 47 with the translator of my book
I attributed the
which took
which by a
was restored he seventeenth century after the period when
forces of the West into confusion I th
vidualisme —and still do—in a pej
automatically associating it with freedom of conscience respect for man whereas my translator
and freedom of thought defended his own point of view all the more fiercely
in that he had been able in Germany to see for himself what disastrous
consequences the Zusammenmarschieren doctrines could produce

Further with individualisme in the Continental sense I contrasted *Person
nalisme* as defined by Berdiaeff Maritain and Mounier My translator was
in obvious doubt as to whether to use the word personalism to which he

Social me d'O ident E le don d h ma me ocial ste p bli hed by Goll cz 1948 der
th title *Social m f th W*

was obliged to attach

In reality the

morphologically ident

contain groups of em ... irrational and historical factors ... in implication. They unlike each other The history of French (and probably Western) political thought, and more especially its diffusion among the general public has given this word on the Continent a tinge of *ub is* of démesure (another term which it is impossible to translate into English except perhaps by 'inordinacy' though that does not I think render the sense very well) this does not exist in English at all events not in the deepest strata of political thought and feeling in England

For Continentals trained in the school of pure rationalism the word individualisme means an inexhaustible determination unbridled and unlimited to break away and excel in the Nietzschean sense with the results which that implies—namely the disintegration of soc al classes and tradit ons a p ocess facilitating perhaps the rise to fame of certain exceptional individuals (although from Rimbaud to Claudel f om Barrès to Psichari Papini Bourget and Malraux, and from Hauriou to Bergson and S Weil there have been many reversions necessarily on widely differing planes towards *l'Eu ope aux anciens parapets*—the old bastions of Europe but fundamentally disastrous for the state and for the nat on)

In England on the other hand the word individualism in no way excludes the existence of very close ties with religion (at least at the social level) the discharge of exacting public duties requiring scrupulous attention to detail and an inborn or acquired community sense which is seldom seriously questioned together with all that it implies in the shape of loyalty to natural groups and to traditions regarded as valuable in themselves All this is accepted in spite of (o *b caus of*) its fundamental irrationality and generally in full awareness of the irrational nature of this particular soc al system but such acceptance is almost inconceivable on the Latin part of the Continent Within these limits Anglo-Saxon individualism flourishes in the shape of genuine respect for the rights of the individual—a respect shown at times somewhat formally at times with del ghtful subtlety and occasionally as we Continentals think, in the quaintest and most unexpected but also in a very real way

The very special implicat ons of this English individualism can probably best be conveyed, in F ench, by the neologistic expression personnalisme

Since the word individualism has such very different shades of meaning according to the nations which use it (similar research should be undertaken fo example in the case of the German rendering) it follows that related terms such as state nation community and society must also have varying implications It is obvious f r instance that for a community desiring to li e the only answe to the concept of absolute complete individualism as an end in tself must b that of the leviathan state

In this connexion it has always seemed to me akin to what astrologers I believe call a sign that Stirner s book *The Ego and His Own* should have been published (in 1845) only a few years before Karl Marx s *M n f sto* (1848) it is as f History had wished to mark the two extreme poles between which all French political thought and all German sociological research (and not nly the sciences unfortunately but also the act ons of the nations) wer to fluctuate f om 1850 until our own day

(Translated f om the French)

ZEITSCHRIFF FUR EXPERIMENTELLE UND ANGEWANDTE PSYCHOLOGIE

O gan d r Deut ch n Ges ll chaft f P ychologie

This journal is devoted to exp rim ntal inve t ations c v ring th entir fi ld of p ychol gy In dd ti n up to-d te reviews of current books on psychol gy are publ sh d

F m ny y a tri tly sci ntific journal of psych l gy has been lacking in G rman sp aking countrie In taking ov this task the Ze ts hrift für exp rim ntell und angew ndte P ychologie en d avours t continue th tr dition f th form and now extinct, G rman j urnals of sc ent fic psychol gy

All art cl a e provid d with summari s in Engl sh and F nch

H ra g be für Deuts hland

Prof Dr J von All h Göttin en P f Dr Ph Lersch Münch n

Her g ber für Ö t rre h

P of D H Roh cher Wi n

H g ber fü die S hw iz

Prof D R Meili B rn

R d kti

D C J H gref Gottingen

Ständig Mitarbe te

P f D W Arn ld Nurnbe g P f D H B a ch Züri h Pr f D C B ndy Hamburg Pr f D E Brunswik, B kel y U S A P f Dr H Duk r M burg P f Dr G Ekman St kh lm Prof Dr Th Ersmann, Innsbruck P f D H J Eys n k, London P of D R H is F iburg B Pr f Dr B H rwig B uns hweig Prof D H Het r Marburg P f D E Kr t chm Tubing n P f Dr O Kr h B rlin P f Dr W M t g Münste P f D P P hot Paris P of Dr E R us h F nkfurt P f Dr G Révés Am te dam P f D E Sande Be lin P f D U Undeut ch Köln P f D A. W ll k, Mainz P f D K Wilde Göttingen

The j urnal ppears quarte ly and tain 180 p g
Subscripti is DM 64 pe lum d DM 18 f ingl umbers

VERLAG FÜR PSYCHOLOGIE DR C. J HOGREFE GOTTINGEN
(P stf h 414 Germany)

Dokumente

ZEITSCHRIFT FUR UBERNATIONALE ZUSAMMENARBEIT

» EINE DER BESTEN ZEITSCHRIFTEN DES NEUEN EUROPA «

So urte lt d Chef ed kte e ne g ossen Amsterdame Woche ze t g und äh l ch urt J n ele P l t ke W rtschaftle Publ z st Pä agogen Theologen Män e d Fra n n ve ntwortl h Pos t nen — d Le e d DOKUMENTE. W das akt ll ge st g u d g llschaftl che Leben E opas n se nen Grundlagen d Z samme hä g n verfolgen u d teh n we authent sch o ent t se n w ll d l est h t d e DOKUMENTE De n d Redaktion d ese Ze tsch ft hat d Eh g m gl ch t g lt g zu » dok ment en « das h sst d w kl ch Z ständ g d w s was he te n Europa auf dem Sp ele steht und gesp elt w d m Sch e ben b ge

EINE AUSWAHL AUS DEN LETZTEN DREI HEFTEN

R bert S h man Ko x te z nd Koope at on/F ed ck H Hartma n Sowj t ssland d das d ts h P obl m/ Clem t Attle Weltkonfl kt u d Koe t nz/ E pä s h Zw sch b lan — E n Umf age n d n Länd n d Eu p rates Gab l M l De M ch — E e F ag f d M nsche /Franço s Mau ac De ve rat n Ch st /Jacq es L cl q D La e n de K ch Th ry M J L de ch ft d r T — P t Royal « on Mo the lant/ H j g Ost rtag Dram d A g t — La M d za on Sast e/Egon V etta Plast k m plast s h n J h hu d rt/Jean Casso Das M s m und d Beg ff d K lt

DER ELFTE JAHRGANG IN NEUER GESTALTUNG

D DOKUMENTE rsch zw m natl h m Umfang vo 80-100 S t n u d k st m J h sabo m t 9.—DM zuz gl ch P rto (E zelheft 2.—DM) V lang S b dl h P obeh ft

DOKUMENTE VERLAG OFFENBURG

Centre d'études de politique étrangère
54 rue de Varenne Paris 7e

POLITIQUE ÉTRANGÈRE

La g and revue des questions inte nati nales
N 1 fé ri 1955

Rog Lévy	Robert Montagne
Suzann Bastid	Les c nditions juridiques d la « coexistence »
J Djerdja	La Y ugoslavie et l s nouveaux États asiatiques
Robert Neumann	Les c nséquences sur la politique extérieure d s États Unis de certains aspects de la vie politique intérieure du pays
Jacques Kayser	La pre se de p ovince n F ance et l évolution de la s tuation internationale
Gilb rt Étienne	Problèmes écon miqu s et démogr phiques de l Inde
B Apremont	Les récents dével pp ments de la politique agric le de l U R S S
Roge Lévy	La C nférence d Kyoto Le Japon entre l s États Unis et la Chine
Charles Robequain	D fficultés éc nomiques dans l Asie du Sud Est

Le numé o 330 f nc

Ab nn m nts F nc et Un n f nça e 1.800 f ancs
Ét ang r 2 50 f anc

Centre d'études de politique étrangère
54 rue de Varenne Paris 7e

POLITIQUE ÉTRANGÈRE

La g ande revue des quest ns int rnat onales
N 1 févrie 1955

Roger LÉVY	Robert M ntagne
Suzanne BASTID	Les conditi ns juridiques de la « coexistence »
J DJERDJA	La Yougo lavie t l s nouveaux États asiatiques
Robert NEUMANN	Les conséquences sur la politique extéri ure des États Unis d certains aspects de la vie politique inté ieure du pays
Jacqu s KAYSER	La p ess de province en France et l évolution de la s tua ti n internati nal
Gilb rt ÉTIENNE	P blèmes économiques t démographiques de l Inde
B APREMONT	Les réc nts dév loppements de la politique agricole d l U R S S
R ger LÉVY	La Confé ence de Kyoto Le Japon entre l s États Un t la Chine
Charles ROBEQUAIN	Difficultés économiques dans l Asie du Sud Est.

Le numé 330 fr ncs

Ab nn ments F nc et Un on f anç e 1 800 f ancs
Ét ng 2.250 f nc

CRITIQUE

revue générale des publications françaises et étrangères

Directeur GEORGES BATAILLE

« CRITIQUE » p bl des études réd gées p r les meilleurs pécialistes sur les plus importants ouvrages tr t t des q estions uivantes l ttérature beaux arts philos ph e l gi ns histo e théorie pol t que ciences t en es oc les

SOMMAIRE DU N 93
FÉVRIER 1955

NOTES

N t d p r J cques B enn r R l nd Ca llois Cla de D lmas P ul J ff d G b l Venaiss Eri W l

Prix de vente au umér 180 fra cs

T rif d b nneme t	*6 mois*	*1 an*
F an et Uni n français	000 fr	1 900 f
Étranger	1 200 fr	2 300 f

LES ÉDITIONS DE MINUIT
7 rue Berna d Palissy PARIS-6
LITtré 17 16 C.C.P 180.43

MONDE NOUVEAU PARU

185 rue d la P mpe P ri 16 — C. C. P Paris 12 74-00

10e ANNÉE

No 87

SOMMAIRE

M R
H ri Lo g h mbo A quelqu un
La herch tifiqu

Ib Zize *Algéri*
J Ser te L lit tocht n
Geo g R t d Le tro vis ges d la é lt
Lucien Bod d L Algéri s n l tt
Al B y Le t mp d l h rre
Jacq M lle Le Fro t uni
N u tourn t

U qu ti nnair xp
R bert K nte P t ait d F anço M uri c
Geo g Perr L h mm ball tté

Ch l es

CHRONIQUES

H ri ACEL, J an J ël BARBIER Mi h l CARROU ES René HUYGHE, R b t KANTERS J LE H RDI Olivi DE MAGNY Geo ges PERROS M ri PONS STUCKENSCHMIDT

Biz rr ries
Document L l ti miqu d l Chi

REVUE MENSUELLE INTERNATIONALE

Abonn ments F ance t Uni f ç ise 1 600 f Étra g 1 900 f

Synthèses

Revue e opé nn
paraissa t à Bruxell s
us l di ecti n de M lc LAMBILLIOTTE

Sommai du uméro 105 de Février 1955

Chro q es

Secrétai d éd cti n
Ch istiane THYS-SERVAIS,
230, ru J.-F .-D Beck Brux lles

Sur demand un ancien numéro sera en yé gracieusement à t tre d specimen.

our journals

THE MARCH OF INDIA

B m thly aims t interpreting India s tho ght nd culture and social economi a d sc entific advancement t the English-speaking world Profusely illustrated and printed real art p per

Price per copy 3 6d r 55 cents
Annual ubscript n 21 or $3

KASHMIR

M thly dev ted t th l f and probl ms of Kashm Illustrated w th paint gs ph tographs d ketches

Pric per copy 9d 10 c nts
A u l s bscripti n gs o $1

KURUKSHETRA

Offi l rgan of th Comm ty Projects Adm nistrat n th s mo thly portray th rural w lfar a d community dev lopment n India

Price per c py 8d o 10 c ts
Annual bscript o 7s o $

A.I R SELECTIONS

Quarterly o tain g th am f talks b oadcast by the All Ind Rad

Pri per opy 1s 6d 20 cents
A nual bscr pt on 5 75 c ts



THE PUBLICATIONS DIVISION OLD SECRETARIAT
DELHI-8

REVISTA DEL INSTITUTO DE SOCIOLOGÍA BOLIVIANA

Published once a year containing about two hundred pages containing material on the following subjects

Section I BOLIVIAN SOCIETY OF SOCIOLOGY Contributions by members on doctrinal questions

Section II PILOT FILE CARDS Doctrine and bibliography useful as a guide to students on the investigation of certain monographic subjects

Section III ROUND TABLE Information on research and debate on theorical and practical problems

Section IV INTERNAL REGIME Regulations work reports and chronicles

Readers interested in the magazine may order it from the Institute

Post Office Box 215 Sucre Bolivia

Price of single copy Bs 1 000 including registered postage by ordinary mail

BOLETIN DEL INSTITUTO DE DERECHO COMPARADO DE MÉXICO

Órgano del Instituto de Derecho Comparado de la Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico

Publica tres numeros al ano enero abril mayo-agosto y septiembre-diciembre
DOCTRINA — LEGISLACIÓN (nacional y extranjera)
— TEXTOS Y DOCUMENTO
di
—
ap
jer
reuniones
Suscripcione
Ciudad U
3 e piso v a Obregón 20 MÉXICO D F umanidades
Precio de la suscripcion anual $4

Vocational Guidance in France

Stud es and Reports New Series No 39

In re e t y ars there has be n a very rap d de el pment of voca ti nal guidance services in France State sub d es to vocational guidanc c ntre have risen fr m 367,500 f ancs in 1931 to 600 million francs in 19 The p e nt study gives an acc unt of the o gani zation nd methods of wo k f the diffe ent s rvices

CONTENTS

134 p ges PRICE: $1 6s.

International Labour Office, Geneva

THE JOURNAL OF SOCIAL ISSUES

Quarterly Publication of
The Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues
A Division of the American Psychological Association

CURRENT NUMBER

Vol XI 1955 No 1

RESEARCH APPROACHES TO THE STUDY OF WAR AND PEACE

CONTENTS OF ISSUE

Yearly subscription $4 00 Single Copies $1 25 Supplement Series $0 50 each

O der from

ASSOCIATION PRESS

291 Bro dway New Yo k 7 New York U S A

Les
Cahiers de Bruges

RECHERCHES EUROPÉENNES

Droit Économie
Sciences politiques et administratives
Histoire Géographie Sociologie

— Parauss nt en mars juin, oct bre décembre
— Sont rédi é pa une équipe de professeurs et d étudiants spécia lisé du C llèg d Eu pe
— Le art les s nt publiés soit en françа so t en anglai langues officiell du c llège Chaque article est su v d un résumé dans l tr langue résumé qu est en m me temps l plus s u ent un b f mment ir

V nt de p tre année 1955 n 1

LES GRANDES INSTITUTIONS EUROPÉENNES

C E *Eppu s mu e* (G First)
C E C A Chronique de l évol tion institutionnell d la C E C. A. (D Henri Vigne)
O E C E. P blèm clefs de l O E C. E Convertibilité moné t ire et libérat on des échanges (S Devos)

RECHERCHES

L *new l k* d la polit qu extérieure o ét que (M M D chko-vit h)
Th Ch nnel Tunnel a Eur pean Task (H Lan)
S c alism et h n (H Brugmans)
Und d v l ped Ar as and E onomic Int gr t n (W R nne)

LA VIE DU COLLÈGE, VARIÉTÉS BIBLIOGRAPHIE

BIBLIOGRAPHIE HISTORIQUE ET CULTURELLE DE L INTÉGRATION EUROPÉENNE
P mièr partie (G A C Belja rs)

Ab n m ts p ur un an B lgique 180 f bel e
Ét ange 200 f b l

V rse u c mpt d hèqu s p staux 194611 « Édit ns De T mp l n 37 Temp lhof Bru e (B lgiqu) avec m nt n « Ab nn ment ux C h rs d Bru

Les
Cahiers de Bruges

RECHERCHES EUROPÉENNES

Droit Économie
Sciences politiques et administratives
Histoire Geographie Sociologie

— Paraissent en mars juin, octob e décembre
— Sont édigés pa une équipe de prof sseurs t d étudiant spécialisés du C llège d Europe
— Les art cles sont publiés soit en f ançais so t en angla s langues offici ll du collèg Chaque article est suivi d un rés mé dans l tre langu ré umé qu est en m me temps l plu so vent un bref comm nt ire

V nt d pa ait e année 1955 n 1

LES GRANDES INSTITUTIONS EUROPÉENNES

C E *Eppu s muo* (G First)
C E C A Chr nique de l évolut on inst tut onnelle de la C E C A (D Henri Vign)
O E C E P blèm s clef de l O E C E Convertibilité monétaire et libé at on des échanges (S Devos)

RECHERCHES

Le *etc l ok* de la polit que xtérieure sovi t que (M M Drachkot h)
Th Ch nn l Tunn l European Task (H Lane)
S ci lisme et eli n (H Brugmans)
Und d el p d Ar as and Economic Integrati n (W Renn r)

LA VIE DU COLLÈGE, VARIÉTÉS BIBLIOGRAPHIE

BIBLIOGRAPHIE HISTORIQUE ET CULTURELLE DE L INTÉGRATION EUROPÉENNE
Premi r p rt (G A C Beljaars)

Ab ments p ur un an Belgiqu 180 f b l es
Ét ng 00 f belg s

Vers mpte de chèque postaux 194611 « Édit ns D Tempel » 37 T mp lhof Bruge (B lgiqu) avec ment on « Ab nnements aux Cahiers d Bru »

PARAIT TOUS LES TROIS MOIS

UNIVERSITÉ LIBRE DE BRUXELLES
INSTITUT DE SOCIOLOGIE SOLVAY

Revue de l'Institut de sociologie

PUBLIÉE AVEC LE CONCOURS
DE LA FONDATION UNIVERSITAIRE DE BELGIQUE

La *Revue de l Institut d sociolog e* paraît depuis 1920 époque à l quell elle emplaça le *Bullet de l Institut de sociolog S lv y* (Archives soc ol giques) qu édit t l institut d puis 1910

La *Revue de l'Inst t t d s ciologie* est uverte à toutes les disciplines ess rtis ant ux sci nces sociale

SOMMAIRE DU DERNIER NUMÉRO

ABONNEMENT ANNUEL	Belgique	400 fr belges
	Étranger	450 fr belges
LE NUMERO		125 f belges

ÉDITIONS DE LA LIBRAIRIE ENCYCLOPÉDIQUE
7 ru du Lux mb urg Bruxelle

PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT

A study box produced by the British Council in association with the Hansard Society

£3 3s (carriage extra)

This study box has been specially prepared for teachers instructors and discussion group leaders

CONTENTS

Guide for the group leader/instructor/teacher

Study booklet **Parliamentary Government** by Sydney D Bailey

British Party System edited by Sydney D Bailey

Our Parliament by Strathearn Gordon

Papers on Parliament edited by Sydney D Bailey

Questions on Parliament and Answers to Questions on Parliament by K Gibberd

Votes and Proceedings

Official (Hansard) Report

Newspaper accounts of debates

Publicity and propaganda material of the three main parties

Poll and Canvass Cards

Wall Charts Structure of Government
House of Commons

Film Strips Story of an Act
Essentials of parliamentary government

Dramatized discussion script

HANSARD SOCIETY

39 MILLBANK LONDON S W 1

World Politics

VOL. VII No 3 APRIL 1955

CONTENTS